The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8887 號七十八百八千八第 日二十二月五年二十緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1886. 三拜禮 號三十二月六英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22, NINGPO, British steamer, 701, Wm. Potts, Whampoa 22nd June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 22, DJEMNAH, French str., 3,735, Vaquier, Shanghai 19th June, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 22, PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,717, Wilkins, Foochow 20th June, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 22, KUNG-PAI, Chinese str, 602, Buchanan Whampoa 22nd June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 22, GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,410, J. Sommer, London 7th May, and Singapore 16th June, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 22, SARTHE, French steamer, 470, Barguissan, Saigon 18th June, Rice.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

June 22, HARTER, British steamer, 1,196, F. Grandin, Saigon 18th June, Rice.—ORDER.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

22ND JUNE.

Electra, German str., for Singapore.
Japan, British str., for Singapore.
Cowcaler, British str., for Haiphong.
Belgic, British str., for Yokohama.
Norden, Danish str., for Swatow.
Pembrokeshire, British str., for London.
Diamante, British str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

June 22, AMIGO, German str., for Amoy.
June 22, DON JUAN, Spanish str., for Amoy.
June 22, KUTSANG, British str., for Whampoa.
June 22, VELOX, German str., for Whampoa.
June 22, NORDEN, Danish str., for Swatow.
June 22, DIAMANTE, British str., for Manila.
June 22, JAPAN, British str., for Calcutta.
June 22, BELGIC, British str., for S. Francisco.
June 22, PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Djemnah*, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Brenan (British Consul). For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Salcedo (Spanish Minister), Mr. Cogordan (French Minister) and suite, Mrs. Cogordan, and Mr. and Mrs. Craven.

Per *Glenlyon*, str., from London, &c.—350 Chinese from Singapore.

Per *Harter*, str., from Saigon.—30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Japan*, str., for Singapore —614 Chinese. For Penang.—2 Chinese. For Calcutta.—Misses Bisuce (3).

Per *Don Juan*, str., for Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Bass, and 86 Chinese.

Per *Belgic*, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Messrs. Dingley, Vail, Lo Chuck Chun, Lo Che Ming, and 8 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mrs. Dodd, Miss Oksen, Miss H. Noyes, and 612 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Glenlyon*, from London 7th May, and Singapore 16th June, reports light variable air and fine, clear weather with smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer *Harter*, from Saigon 18th June, reports light variable winds and fine weather. On the 20th inst., passed a Siamese bark off Fisher Island.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Zouave	Cardiff	Jan. 22
Cosmo	New York	Feb. 6
Alex. McNeil	Penarth	Feb. 8
Pactolus	New York	Feb. 10
Stephan	Cardiff	Feb. 19
Revolving Light	Cardiff	Mar. 11
Benjamin Sewall	New York	Mar. 22
McLaurin	New York	Mar. 26
Compton (s.)	Glasgow	April 14
T. F. Oakes	Cardiff	April 20
Galatea	Cardiff	April 21
John Trahey	L'pool via Newport	April 21
Glenfruin (s.)	Glasgow	May 4
Northern (s.)	London	May 5
Lydia (s.)	Hamburg	May 11

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [35

HING KEE,
STEAM LAUNCH Co.,
Have always on hand supplies of the best COAL for HOUSES, STEAMERS, & SHIPS at MODERATE TERMS.
No. 16, TUNG MAN LANE,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1885. [168

MONEY TO BE LENT ON MORTGAGE.
Sums from $2,000 to $11,000.
Apply, by letter, to
V. Y.,
Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. [914

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1191

L'INDEPENDANCE BELGE. Le meilleur marché, le plus répandu et le mieux informé des grands journaux européens en langue française.

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE.
3 MOIS, frs. 15, 6 MOIS, frs. 30, 12 MOIS, frs. 60.

EDITION HEBDOMADAIRE
dite d'outre-mer

(destinée spécialement aux pays horse d'Europe) composée de HUIT PAGES GRAND FORMAT, resumant tous les faits et les evenements de la semaine. Revue politique generale, chroniques, artistiques, littéraires et mondaines de toutes les capitales d'Europe. Sport, modes, commerce, Romans feuilletons *inédits* des principaux auteurs contemporains, etc.

PRIX D'ABONNEMENT:
SIX MOIS, 16 francs. DOUZE MOIS, 30 francs.

CONDITIONS:

Toute demande d'abonnement doit être accompagnée d'un mandat sur la poste ou autre à vue sur Bruxelles, Paris ou Londres. Les abonnements commencent le 1er ou 16 de chaque mois.

Envoi *gratuit* de *deux numeros* specimens à toute personne qui en adressera la demande ecrite à l'administration, 9, RUE D'ARGENT, Bruxelles.

TOUT ABONNE d'une *année à dater du 1er janvier* 1886 recevra dès à present
GRATUITEMENT
et à titre de prime, le journal jusqu'au debut de sa periode d'abonnement. [216

INTIMATION.

SPECIALITIES

WARREN'S PATENT
LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES,
LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES,
LADIES' SWIMMING COSTUMES.

MEN'S SWIMMING SUITS.
MEN'S SWIMMING SUITS.
MEN'S SWIMMING SUITS.

MEN'S SWIMMING DRAWERS,
MEN'S SWIMMING DRAWERS,
MEN'S SWIMMING DRAWERS,

in new registered designs and a good variety of styles, all of which give perfect freedom of movement.

LANE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1886. [26

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

5,000 Vols. of Seaside Library.
Humboldt Library, Deutche Library and other Cheap Summer Reading.
New American Collections of Songs and Instrumental Music.
Japanese Life Love and Legend.
Queen's Regulations.
Military Sketching.
Military Catechism.
Military Topography, &c., &c.
Legal Hand Books, Wills, Probate, Insurance.
Pole, Cavendish, and Clay on Whist.
Sim's Dagonet Ballads.
A great variety of Photo Albums.
Lamp Shades.
Ladies' Garden Tools.
Great Quantity of New Children Toys, Dolls, and Picture Books.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
The Renshaw Tennis Shoes.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [25

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

Wolseley's Soldier's Pocket Book—New Ed.
Froude's Oceana—Cheap Edition.
Mrs. Howard Vincent's 40,000 Miles Over Land and Water.
Scholl's Phraseological Dictionary of Commercial Correspondence in French, English, German, and Spanish—(Invaluable to all engaged in Foreign Correspondence).
A quantity of New French Novels by Daudet, Zola, Mdme. Colombier, &c.
Valdez's Portuguese and English Dictionary.
New Japanese Picture Story Books.
Japanese Caricature Sketches.
Fowler's Hand Book on Oil Painting.
Letters of Charles Lamb.
Colonial Office List 1886.
Foreign Office List 1886.
The Statesman's Year Book 1886.
New Scrap Albums for Photographic Views.
Seddon's The Builders Work and the Building Trows.
Box's Practical Treatise on Heat.
Forbes' Hindustani Manual.
Very's Navies of the World.
Penley's Sketching from Nature in Water Colours.
Another Shipment of Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.
Letter Scales—Parcel Post Scales.
A splendid Lot of Briar Root and Meerschaum Pipes and Bowls.
New Stock of English-made Account Books.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.
24]

FIFTH AND FINAL DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures, to be paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June instant, when the Interest thereon will Cease to be payable, were on this 4th day of June instant DRAWN at the Office of Messieurs JARDINE, MATHESON AND COMPANY, the General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the undersigned Notary.

THE NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN ARE:—

6	13	14	16	23	28	29
30	34	35	36	37	40	49
60	66	67	72	80	85	86
100	104	105	107	108	109	129
132	133	147	151	152	154	161
165	172	175	179	180	185	193
200	208	215	224	225	234	237
248	251	258	261	274	275	279
280	290	292	299	301	308	314
320	325	327	329	331	336	343
344	345	349	365	366	368	370
371	373	380	388	395	399	400
401	405	406	409	413	415	422
423	429	436	441	443	447	457
458	461	464	471	472	473	479
480	481	486	487	490	492	496
498	504	507	517	518	523	527
530	533	535	540	543	544	545
548	553	567	568	569	571	573
574	575	581	588	590	594	599

The above DEBENTURES will be paid at the OFFICE of the Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS on and after the 30th June instant.

For the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,

Countersigned,
VICTOR H. DEACON,
Notary Public,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1886. [1141

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th until the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1886. [1175

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with SPECIAL RESOLUTION No. 2, passed on 5th May, 1883, and confirmed on 21st idem, Notice is hereby given, that the Balance of $50 per Share on the 1,000 New Shares is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION as follows:—

2nd Call of $25 on 29th June, 1886.
3rd Call of $25 on 30th June, 1886.

12 per Cent. Interest per Annum will be charged on all Calls Unpaid on and after 30th June, 1886.

SHAREHOLDERS will oblige by paying the Two CALLS at the same time.

The TRANSFER BOOKS for New Shares will be CLOSED from 25th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1886.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
1108] Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CUSTOMERS are requested to make their CHEQUES and/or ORDERS, Payable to the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

By Order,
L. HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. [911

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £2,000,000.
PAID UP .... £ 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1886. [7

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND .... 4,500,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS .... 500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.

J. Bell-Irving, Esq.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
W. H. F. Darby, Esq.
R. Hoppins, Esq.
E. H. M. Huntington, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEwen.
Hon. F. D. Sassoon.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1886. [5

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [6

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st July next the COST OF STAMPS on all DRAFTS issued by the Undersigned Banks will have to be paid for by the Purchasers.

FOR THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

FOR THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
C. C. INCHBALD,
Agent.

FOR THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1886. [1167

NOTICE.

THE Public of Hongkong are informed that Gentlemen wishing to have MUSICIANS (VIOLIN, HARP and GUITAR) at any party, will find them by communicating to

No. 37, POTTINGER STREET,
2ND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1886. [1216

HONGKONG HOTEL "ROTISSERIE."

IN connection with the HONGKONG HOTEL the above is now Open from 7 A.M. to MIDNIGHT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description supplied—either Hot or Cold.

ICE CREAMS will be ready from NOON, every day.

LIST OF CHARGES will be found in the "ROTISSERIE," (next Door to Mr. BREWER'S BOOK STORE).

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

By Order,
L. HAUSCHILD,
Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1886. [1140

CITY OF MANILA, CIGAR STORE.

This Establishment is in constant receipt of the BEST MANILA CIGARS of all BRANDS and MAKES, and GUARANTEES the Genuineness of the Stuff and the Perfection of Manufacture. Sells at Very Moderate Prices, and in case the Cigars are not found satisfactory they CAN BE RETURNED within Six days.

J. M. BASA.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1886. [1089

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 24th June, 1886, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of S. M. SCUDDER, Esq., No. 49, Wyndham Street,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, BLACKWOOD MARBLE TOP TABLES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, CARPETS, EXTENSION DINING ROOM TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CUTLERY, GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATED WARE, &c.

BLACK WALNUT and LAUREL AMERICAN-MADE BEDROOM SUITE NEARLY NEW, WARDROBE, CURTAINS, SHANGHAI BATH, &c., &c.

ALSO,
A FINE TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANO, by KAPS, quite New.

The above will be on View on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, and Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1886. [1212

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 28th day of June, 1886, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
(UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT),
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
THE BRITISH STEAMER
"DAFILA,"

Of 552 Nett Register Tons or thereabouts, as she now lies off the Kowloon Dock.

The Vessel is classed at Lloyds A1 and is of 99 Nominal Horse Power. The Vessel can be inspected and particulars of her Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Vendors Reserve to themselves the right to bid either by themselves or their Agents.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the Hammer, and the Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1224

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the Purchase of the British Steamship
"DAFILA,"
552 Tons Net Register, 99 Horse Power Nominal.
874 Tons Gross Register.

As she now lies in the Harbour, will be received at the Office of the Undersigned until SATURDAY, 26th June, 1886, at NOON.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender presented.

Full Particulars can be obtained on Board or from

WIELER & Co.,
Agents S. S. *Dafila*;
or from
GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1225

FOR SALE.

THREE EUROPEAN HOUSES in MOSQUE TERRACE. Rental $50 per Month each.

The Property known as BLACKHEAD'S GODOWNS, WANCHI, measuring 116 feet on the Praya by 300 feet deep. This Property is bounded by 4 wide streets and is most suitable for Manufacturing or Shipping purposes.

The Well-known Premises occupied by the HONGKONG CLUB in the Centre of the City.

Three-fourths of the Purchase Money on any of the above Properties may remain on Mortgage at current rates of interest.

ALSO,
TO BE LOANED on Mortgage $40,000 at Current Rates.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1201

FOR SALE (Investment or Occupation). "ROCKLANDS," Robinson Road, occupied by Dr. MANSON. Six Fine Rooms, Hall, Dressing, and Bath Rooms, W. C., Verandahs Front, East and South sides, Large Basements, Closed Cellar. House capable of enlargement at small outlay. Area, including Garden, 27,500 sq. feet. Crown Rent $18.18. Price $15,000. $10,000 can remain at 7 per Cent. Apply to M. STEPHENS, Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [953

FOR SALE.

CRAIGIEBURN—MOUNT GOUGH.

THIS DESIRABLE RESIDENCE is situated on one of the very best positions on the whole hillside, and there is room for additional building.

The HOUSE is very strongly built, partly of Concrete Blocks, and partly of Bricks on Granite Basement. It contains SEVEN ROOMS, besides DRESSING ROOMS, BATH ROOMS, &c., and Two DRYING ROOMS. The Front Verandah is more than usually spacious, and the house as at present, or enlarged as it might easily be, is suitable for a Summer Club or Hotel. There are Two LAWN TENNIS COURTS, one in Chunam, and one in Grass.

Possession may be had by arrangement, and the Furniture, if desired, may be taken at a valuation.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage at 7 per Cent.

For Further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1886. [1023

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.
$9.50 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.
$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.
$8 .... per case of 1 dozen bottles.

ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [19

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles. [922

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NO. 13, SHELLEY STREET, Water and Gas laid on. Possession on the 1st July next.

HOUSES or SINGLE ROOM in REDNAXELA TERRACE. Rent Moderate.

Apply to
ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
33, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1202

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1886. [38

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [39

TO LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1886. [1106

TO BE LET.

NO. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE—Immediate Possession.

GODOWN at WANCHI. Water Frontage.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1886. [591

TO LET.

From 1st July next.

HOUSE No. 35, WYNDHAM STREET. Rent $480 per Annum.

Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1886. [1145

TO LET.

ONE BEDROOM with BATHROOM attached.

AND

ONE OFFICE.

Apply to
STOLTERFOHT & HIRST.
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1886. [639

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 2, MORRISON HILL.

For Particulars, apply to
A. P. STOKES,
Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1886. [841

PEAK RESIDENCE.

TO LET "CRONEST,"—FOUR GOOD ROOMS, BATH ROOMS, and DRYING ROOM.

For Particulars, apply to
A. P. STOKES,
Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1886. [842

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "GLAUCUS." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 25th inst., for shipment per steamer "ULYSSES."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1886. [1189

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "GLAUCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 26th instant, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1886. [1189

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S. "ORESTES." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 23rd inst., for shipment per steamer "ULYSSES."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1179

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ORESTES," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1179

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "AVA,"

A F P (in diamond) 5112/5113=2 Cases Soap, Consigned to Order from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1886.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF, GODOWN, AND CARGO-BOAT COMPANY.

THIS Company will receive STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS alongside their WHARVES at KOWLOON, Land, and Store GENERAL CARGOES, in FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS at 30 Cents per ton weight or measurement, including SEVEN Days Free Storage.

Wharfage for Craft under 375 feet...$60.00
" " over 375 feet...$75.00

and also Undertake the Re-shipment, delivery into Craft alongside the Wharves, or at any of the principal receiving places on this side at 3 at 8 Cents per package.

FERRY.

One of the Company's Steam Launches will Run Daily (Sundays included) starting punctually from Pedder's Wharf and the Company's Wharf at Kowloon, and convey Passengers to and fro FREE OF CHARGE.

LEAVES KOWLOON at 6.15 A.M., 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 P.M., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, and 11.30.

LEAVES HONGKONG.

6.30 A.M., 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 P.M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 11.00, 12.00.

For Further Particulars, &c.,
Apply to
W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [952

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG MASONIC CLUB, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1865 TO 1883 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL ... ... $8,000.

Divided into 800 Shares of $10 each. On each Share there shall be paid the sum of $5 on application, and the balance of $5 per Share shall be payable on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
C. P. CHATER, Esq. S. J. GOWER, Esq.
G. C. COX, Esq. CHARLES GRANT, Esq.
DR. WM. YOUNG.

HON. SECRETARY.
(For the time being.)
CHARLES GRANT, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a MASONIC CLUB in Hongkong, for the use and enjoyment of the Masonic Fraternity in Hongkong and China, on the lines and with the powers mentioned in the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Negociations are now proceeding with the view of obtaining for a Club House a lease of the premises now being erected at the southwest corner of Duddell Street, adjoining Zetland Lodge. These premises will be, when finished, commodious and appropriate for the purpose, and are situated in a central and advantageous position.

There is no agreement in existence affecting the Company.

The present registered Office of the Company is at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S premises, No. 19, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Applications for Shares which will be received up to and including the 15th day of July, 1886, must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, and the amount payable on application must be paid to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and any excess returned.

Forms of "Application for Shares" may be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1226

PROFESSOR GORDON,
THE ILLUSIONIST,
IS COMING.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1223

EUROPEAN BOYS' ORPHANAGE, WEST POINT.

THE Undersigned begs to make known to the Community of Hongkong the EUROPEAN BOYS' ORPHANAGE at West Point.

Any CHARITY, and particularly Gentlemen's OLD CLOTHING, would be most thankfully received. Anything for them may be sent to the Orphanage, or to the Residence (Glenealy) of the Undersigned.

G. BURGHIGNOLI,
Pro. Vic.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1203

IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
BY
M. F. RACHALS & Co., HAMBURG.

COTTAGE PIANOS, Shanghai Tls. 235 & 300
GRAND PIANOS, Shanghai Tls. 450

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG.
SYDENHAM MOUTRIE,
THE PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
Shanghai.

14th May, 1886. [89

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SCHNABL and COMPANY of Vienna, Manufacturers of Cigarette Papers, have complied with the requirements of Ordinances Nos. 16 of 1873 and 8 of 1886 for the Registration in this Colony of their Trade Marks as applied to Books of Cigarette Papers, and that the same have been duly registered in the Register of Trade Marks at the Colonial Secretary's Office in this Colony.

All and any Persons or Person, Firms or Firm, Companies or Company, who shall either directly or indirectly make use or adopt the said Trade Marks or either of them or any imitation or resemblance thereof or in any wise counterfeit it imitate or resemble the same or shall make or cause to be made any addition thereunto or subtraction therefrom whereby to pretend themselves, himself, or itself the owners or owner thereof without the License or Consent in writing from the said Firm or their Agents or Agent duly appointed first had and obtained will be liable to be sued by the Registered Owners or their Agents or Agent and be answerable to them and him in damages therefor.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that Messrs. GROSSMANN & Co., of Victoria, Hongkong, have been appointed the Sole Agents in China for the Sale of the said Cigarette Paper so manufactured by the said Firm and for the protection thereof.

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for Messrs. JACOB SCHNABL & Co. and for Messrs. GROSSMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1886. [1197

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

AGENCIES IN CHINA & JAPAN:—

AMOY	Messrs. Brown & Co., Agents.
CANTON	Alfred Rowe, Esq., Agent.
CHEFOO	Messrs. Crasemann & Hagen, Agts.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co., Agts.
HANKOW	W. F. Sharp, Esq., Agent.
HONGKONG	The Borneo Co., Ld., Agents.
NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Bandinel & Co., Agents.
NINGPO	J. Hartmann, Esq., Agent.
PEKING	Messrs. Wilson & Co., Agents.
SHANGHAI	W. T. Phipps, Esq., Chief Agt.
SWATOW	Messrs. Bradley & Co., Agents.
TIENTSIN	Messrs. Wilson & Co., Agents.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co., Agts.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is one of the oldest and wealthiest among the leading offices of Great Britain. Upwards of Half a Million Sterling is paid annually in Death claims; the Expenses of Management are strictly controlled; the resources of the Company carefully husbanded, and the Invested Funds (steadily increasing) now exceed Six Millions and a quarter sterling, invested in unexceptionable Securities, of which detailed particulars are published annually.

UPWARDS of £1,000,000 of New Assurances on carefully selected lives have been placed on the books every year since 1865, a result which compares favourably with any other office in the United Kingdom.

PROPOSAL Forms and all information, on application to THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, or to any of the Company's Agencies.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary for China & Japan.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1886. [808—1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, Proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, in conformity with the Provisions made under Ordinance No. 1 of 1877, Sec. 38.

Dated the 23rd day of June, 1886.

A. P. STOKES,
1235] Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain LYALL, R.A., to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 29th June, 1886, at 2 P.M., at his Residence No. 1, Lower West Terrace,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising:—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.

CENTRE & SIDE TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASS, OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, CARPET, and HEARTH RUGS.

TEAK EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, and ARM CHAIRS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

IRON BEDSTEADS and IRON COT, WARDROBES, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS and WASHSTAND.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by J. BROADWOOD & SONS.

&c., &c., &c.

CATALOGUES will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1886. [1236

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NINGPO,"
Captain W. Potts, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1886. [1232

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1886. [1233

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA DIRECT.

THE Steamship
"MARK LANE,"
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1886. [1237

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong 23rd June, 1886. [1239

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND RANGOON.

THE Steamship
"NURJAHAN,"
will be despatched as above on or about the 6th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
N. MODY & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1886. [1238

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENLYON,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 22nd instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1886. [1234

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "SAN PABLO," will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 13th July, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1886.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S BLEND,
Superb Quality,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SELECTION.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong.
2310]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23RD, 1886.

THE petition of the Opium Merchants of Hongkong, published in another column, brings clearly into view the momentous interests dependent on the decision of the Joint Commission which is shortly to sit with reference to the protection of the Chinese revenue and the blockade of Hongkong. The loss of the Indian trade to this colony would be an irreparable disaster, and this is what the petitioners say will be the result of the establishment of a Chinese Customs collectorate here. Last year over seventy-five million of rupees were remitted from Hongkong to India against opium shipped to this port, and some 150,000 bales of yarn (valued at about ten millions and a half of dollars) were also imported from India. The opium merchants are likewise the importers of yarn and other Indian produce, and in the event of their leaving the colony they would undoubtedly take this important trade with them, so that it is not too much to say that the turn-over of the colony would be reduced by from forty-five to fifty million dollars, or say £8,000,000 sterling. It is simply out of the question that the British Government could assent to any proposal the effect of which would be to remove this large trade to another and non-British colony. If Hongkong were the only place at which the opium trade could possibly be carried on the proposal to assist the Chinese in collecting their revenue would be less outrageous, but when there is the prospect of its simply having the effect of transferring the trade elsewhere, thus injuring Hongkong without in any way improving the position of the Chinese Government, it is at once placed beyond the pale of serious argument. The petitioners admit that a certain amount of smuggling does exist, but they refer to the report of the Smuggling Commission in 1882, which stated that the amount smuggled was comparatively small, and the petitioners say that their own experience of the manner in which the traffic is conducted by the Chinese, when the drug passes into their hands, is completely in accord with the conclusion of the Commission. All the evidence tends in this direction. The Smuggling Commission found that in the year 1882 the balance of opium remaining to be accounted for in Hongkong after deducting the import into China through the Foreign Customs from the total amount received here was 19,856 piculs. For the year 1875 the Native Customs returns are available, and show that of the 21,670 piculs of opium imported into Hongkong that year duty was collected by the Native Authorities on 10,813 piculs. In the same year Sir THOMAS WADE estimated the amount boiled at Hongkong for local consumption and export and that shipped in its raw state elsewhere than to China at 7,500 piculs. Taking the returns for that year as a guide the Commission reported that the number of piculs of opium smuggled into China from Hongkong could not be more than 4,000. Last year the quantity imported into Hongkong was 90,329 piculs, and the quantity imported in foreign vessels into Chinese ports was 66,645 piculs, leaving a balance to be accounted for at Hongkong of 23,684 piculs. How much of this was passed through the Native Custom houses can only be conjectured, but it is not likely to have been less than in 1875. An important piece of evidence on the subject is given by Mr. A. E. HIPPISLEY, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, in his report for last year. This gentleman says:—

> The import appearing in our statistics is of course but a mere fraction of what is required to meet the consumption of this populous city and of the districts supplied from it. Endeavour has frequently been made to form something like a correct estimate of the amount of Foreign Opium imported annually into this province, but the absence of statistics of goods paying duty to the Superintendent has always reduced such estimates to little more than guesswork. As an aid for such an estimate, it will therefore be of interest to mention the terms upon which the collection of the lekin on crude and prepared opium in this province has recently been farmed. The farmers guarantee to pay into the provincial exchequer annually for a term of at least two years, under a penalty of Tls. 100,000, and, at their option, for a term of six years, the sum of Tls. 850,000, and (though the heads of offices are to be appointed by the Viceroy) to themselves defray all expenses for salaries, for steam cruisers, and for preventive service generally. These expenses cannot, it is estimated by those most competent to judge, amount to less than some Tls. 20,000 a month. The farmers will therefore have to collect over one million taels before they can recoup themselves; and as the amount of the farm does not include duty (which has to be paid to the Superintendent), but lekin only, which is to be Tls. 55 per picul, this means that lekin will have to be collected on at least 20,000 piculs. Now, the average annual import during the years 1880 to 1884 into this province through the Foreign Customs at Swatow, Canton, Kiungchow, and Pakhoi amounts to but 8,500 piculs. It is scarcely likely that the farmers would have entered into this contract unless they saw a strong probability of making profit by it. It therefore seems fair to conclude that they anticipate being able to collect lekin on another 11,500 piculs, and that the import into Kwangtung province which pays no duty to the Foreign Customs must exceed that quantity.

If Mr. HIPPISLEY's figures, 11,500 piculs, be correct, this would leave 12,184 piculs still to be accounted for, from which has again to be deducted the quantity consumed locally and that shipped elsewhere than to China. Taking the latter as being the same in amount as estimated by Sir THOMAS WADE in 1875, we have between four and five thousand chests left as the utmost amount that can possibly be smuggled. The probability is that it is much less, for since 1875 the local consumption must have largely increased, and probably also the export elsewhere than to China, while the 11,500 piculs mentioned by Mr. HIPPISLEY as likely to come under the cognisance of the *lekin* farmers is mentioned as a minimum quantity. The fact therefore seems to be that the revenue of China is tolerably well protected by the Customs stations at the entrances to this harbour, which constitute the so-called blockade. That this blockade is vexatious and injurious to the trade of the colony there can be no doubt, but we must agree with the opium merchants that the fact of the Chinese Government promising to remove the blockade from Hongkong is wholly incommensurate with the amount of harm that would be produced by the establishment of any form of collection of Chinese Customs in the island. But the Government will fail in its duty to the colony if it does not seize the present opportunity of pressing, if not for the removal of the Customs stations at the entrances to the harbour, at least for the publication of the tariff, and some effective guarantee for the proper conduct of the service, so that, in the words of the Smuggling Commission, "the trade of Hongkong shall not be subjected to irregular, indefinite, or an exceptional taxation, and that vessels and goods shall not be forfeited, or persons trading to or from Hongkong be punished for smuggling, unless by some competent and open tribunal in which complete confidence may be reposed by the Hongkong Government."

The new Japanese cruiser *Naniwa Kan* left Singapore on the morning of the 15th inst. for Yokohama.

The French cruiser *Primauguet* left Shanghai on the 18th June for Hankow; she will return to Shanghai by the middle of next month.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs N. Mody & Co.) that the steamer *Nurjahan*, from Rangoon, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

A special telegram to the Shanghai papers from London announcing the death of King Louis of Bavaria, states that he committed suicide by drowning.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Glen Line steamer *Glenfruin*, from London, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The goods salved from the wreck of the Indo-China steamer *Sesoo* were sold at Shanghai by auction on the 15th inst., and realised a little over Tls. 1,500.

The steamer *Fuyew* took from Foochow to Shanghai on her last trip over Tls. 300,000 of tribute sycee. The money was shipped on to Tientsin by the *Fungshun*.

The departure of Señor Rodriguez, the new Spanish Minister, for Peking, from Shanghai, will not take place for some time as the new Legation buildings are not yet ready for occupation.

M. Kraetzer, the new *Chargé d'Affaires* for France at Peking, will leave Shanghai for his post early in July, and the Consulate-General at that port will be in charge of M. Thiébaut as Acting Consul-General.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Chai, Second Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, has accepted the acting appointment of Magistrate of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, and will commence his duties on the 23rd inst.

The *Shanghai Courier* says that a large number of shares in the Selangor Tin Mining Company were sold at that port on the 17th June for $1 each. This is indeed a descent from the $550 at which they stood some eighteen months ago.

With reference to the *Hae-shin-Sin Nanzing* collision case the *Mercury* hears that the damages to both vessels amount to $9,000. Captain Waddilove, of the *Sin Nanzing*, was, the *Daily News* states, held clear of all blame by the arbitrators.

The *Shên-pao* says that a small steam-launch, measuring about 20 feet long, was built at the Tientsin Arsenal in May, and a wei-yuen has been entrusted with navigating it to Peking, for the special use of the Emperor in his excursion to San-hai.

The Chinaman who arrived in Shanghai in the *Cito* on the 14th inst., with two Korean girls and one Japanese, has (says the *Daily News*) been sent into the city. The Japanese girl has been handed over to the Japanese Consul, while the Korean girls are being taken care of by the native authorities.

Yesterday morning the body of a Chinaman was discovered hanging to a tree below Kennedy-road. The body was much decomposed and had apparently been in the position in which it was found for some considerable time. At an inquest held at the Mortuary yesterday afternoon a verdict of "found dead" was returned.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Owari Maru*, a vessel of 1,094 tons nett register, commanded by Capt. J. Thomas, left Shimonoseki on the 10th June, bound to Shanghai *via* Chefoo, between which ports it is, we (*Rising Sun*) believe, the Company's intention of running her. In connection with the extension of the carrying business of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the China coast, Capt. A. R. Brown, one of the managing directors, has arrived in Shanghai in the *Tokio Maru*, *en route* to Tientsin and Chefoo.

The Shanghai *Hupao* says:—For some time past the price of rice at Shanghai has been advancing rapidly, the cause being attributed to the enormous quantity of the grain exported to Canton and Swatow. In these two places there is a daily demand for 20,000 bags of rice, so that the price in Shanghai has lately risen to $3.40 or $3.50 per picul, and the poor classes are feeling it very keenly.

We (*Daily News*) learn from a correspondent at Wenchow that the mountain-top designated on the charts "Remarkable Peak"—a landmark visible some distance at sea, indicating the approach to Wenchow—has been named "Hart's Peak" by the denizens of that port, to commemorate the recent visit of Inspector-General Hart. This may keep the memory of Wenchow the Hopeless alive.

The Tientsin *Shêh-pao* says that during the 3rd moon, the Kai-ping Railway carried 1,480 passengers to Shu Koh Chong, 1,527 passengers to Tong-san, 145 cases of general merchandise, 84 carts of lime and stones, each cart-load weighing 6 tons, and 12,462 tons of coal dust and charcoal. This (says the *Shêh-pao*) shows the utility and prosperity of railroad enterprise, and its success is certainly a good omen for similar undertakings in the future.

Mr. F. G. Wilson, the advance agent of Chiarini's Circus, arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai on the 11th June, for the purpose of making arrangements, if possible, to give a series of performances at the open ports in Japan. In Nagasaki it is very questionable whether a conveniently large place could be found whereon to pitch the tents, even if there were sufficient inducement of perform, which our Nagasaki contemporary very much doubts; whilst with regard to Kobe, it is equally an open question whether the Japanese authorities will countenance any performance in that district in consequence of the prevailing sickness.

Mr. J. Twinem, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Kiungchow, in his report for last year, referring to the large increase in the import of kerosine oil, which has steadily risen from 5,920 gallons in 1881 to 23,000 last year, says:—"This increase, which would probably have been greater were it not for a new tax of 40 cents a case, or 80 cents a picul, which has been levied, is the result, in a measure, of the cheapness of Canton, made lamps. In former years a lamp to burn kerosine oil cost from $2 to $3; now a good hanging lamp can be had for 60 cents. Lamp chimneys formerly cost 12 cents; they now cost but 3 cents."

The Canton correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 9th June, says that the barriers in the river are not likely to be removed just yet. He also says it is reported that the French Minister had claimed a large sum for damages to Mission Houses and Missionaries during the war, in consequence of which the Peking authorities sent a circular despatch to the Viceroys and Governors asking their advice on the settlement thereof. In Yünnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi considerable destruction of Mission property and the property of converts took place; of this about eighty chapels were destroyed in Kwangtung alone, some of them belonging to English and American Societies.

The *Daily News* says the steamer *Kiangpiau* has been now converted into a sea-going boat, and her guards have been taken off her. She will run when ready between Shanghai and Ningpo, and ultimately between Shanghai and Foochow, but will make one trip on the Shanghai-Hankow line, in place of the *Kiangkwan*. The latter recently towed a large hulk to Woosung for the purpose of taking it up river, but only got to the mouth of the Upper Yangtsze, when the hulk gave a lurch and seriously damaged the guards of the steamer. In consequence of this, the hulk was cast off and anchored near the Red Buoy, where she is at present. The *Kiangkwan*, on her return, will be laid up for a few days for repairs.

The *Japan Mail* says:—"It has been the forte of all female sovereigns, whether they be Cleopatras or Victorias, to afford more or less material to scandal-mongers. The Empress of China is not exempt. Wonderful tales have been related of her doings. Indeed, if half of what people say were true, her reputation would be considerably draggled. But in all probability these tales are simply the creations of mystery and ignorance. That the popular estimate of Her Majesty's statesmanship, at any rate, is very erroneous, was recently proved pretty conclusively when, on the occasion of the Viceroy Li's visit to Peking, the Empress questioned him about the Opium Convention, and showed that she had a very accurate knowledge of the commission presently to be despatched to Hongkong on that subject. That Her Majesty should know so much about 'the flowing poison' and the latest phases of its history was a surprise to many grave persons, whose conception of the Imperial lady's habits of mind and body did not suggest anything of the sort."

There has been some bad weather on the coast between here and Shanghai. The following are reports of some of the vessels lately arrived at Shanghai:—The steamer *Kutsang* left Hongkong on the 12th inst. at 6.30 p.m. and had to anchor soon afterwards till daylight next morning owing to the weather. On proceeding, she experienced a heavy N.E. gale with rain and high sea as far as the Taichows, when the wind went round the compass and the weather cleared up. The steamer *Fuyew* left Foochow on the 15th and had moderate unsteady winds and rainy weather to Montagu, then fresh N.W. winds and fine weather to port. The steamer *Peking* reports:—Left Hongkong at 5.30 p.m. on the 12th with strong N.E. winds and heavy sea; 7 p.m. off East Nine Pins, had to put back and anchor under Tamtoo Island; 13th, 5.30 a.m., got underweigh strong wind with from N.E.; 15th passed through the Haitan Straits; in the evening had thick weather with rain; 16th, 2.30 a.m., the wind veered into the S.E., the sea rising fast and the barometer falling to 29.64. In the afternoon the weather moderated. Arrived at Shanghai at 2 p.m. on the 17th June after anchoring from 8 a.m. to noon.

In an article on Coast Defences, the Tientsin *Sheh-pao* of the 9th June says these defences are very good, and goes on to remark:—The Chinese have bought ships and guns from Europe, and they have foreign captains and mates in the ships. New forts are being constructed all round the coast; Prince Ch'un is looking after the inland defences, while Li Hung-chang is attending to those on the coast. The ships will cruise from port to port, and can quickly be concentrated at any place. They have at present excellent men, and their defences will before long be as good as those of the European countries, England, France, and Germany, and as those of America. China cannot afford as much money for men-of-war as England can, but then men-of-war cannot go up rivers if torpedoes are laid. Keeping up soldiers costs much money, but they will soon be very efficient and will repay the expense. He thinks it a bad policy to let the chief men have control over too many departments, and says that there should be seven heads of services—a general, an admiral, an engineer, an examiner, a doctor, a judge, and a paymaster; instead of these being all under one man's charge. At present ships are being built in England and Germany, and he thinks that as soon as they arrive the defences of the Empire will be excellent.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Shanghai, brought quite a number of distinguished personages, amongst her passengers being Señor de Alba Salcedo, late Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary to China; M. Cogordan, French Minister to China; and Mr. Byron Brenan, the British Consular Member of the Joint Commission about to sit here on the Opium question. The *N. C. Daily News* has the following concerning the two first named gentlemen:—"Señor Salcedo arrived in China in 1884, and during his term of service in the country he has been twice to Peking and once to Korea, having made Shanghai his home, and signalised his residence in this Settlement by the grand ball which he gave at the Country Club in 1885. He has some sixteen decorations, among them the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic; he is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and he also has the decoration of the Chinese Double Dragon. These Señor Salcedo has earned in a long course of public service; he will be much missed in Shanghai, having made himself very popular by his unfailing *bonhomie*; while the grace and affability of Mme. Salcedo will be remembered for a long time. M. Cogordan arrived in China in October last year, being sent with the special mission of arranging the commercial convention as to Tonquin between France and China and when the Convention was signed, he was appointed Minister by telegraph. He has many decorations: he is an Officer of the Legion of Honour and a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. His duties have kept him almost exclusively at Tientsin, his residence there having been varied by a trip to Korea to negotiate a treaty."

Writing under date 17th June, Mr. Peter Maclean, of Shanghai, thus refers to the Piece Goods market in his circular:—The expected after-settling-day demand has not yet set in, and business drags heavily in its absence. Individual transactions in English fabrics have rarely exceeded the bounds to retail requirements, and prices have been prevented rising over previous levels. Advices from Hankow state that a shade better feeling is apparent there, and, probably, the effect thereof would have been manifest here ere now had it not been for the recent heavy rains which have rather interfered with the movement abroad of the principal buyers. Yet, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, some of them have been about, enquiring after and booking little lots of such goods as they had orders for, or that are likely to be soon wanted. The northern men, too, have been evincing an increasing interest in imports generally, albeit their action, thus far, has pointed to American staples as the chief—almost the only object of their desire; and the Chinkiang, Ningpo, and local dealers keep pegging away—in very moderate degree, certainly,—but, with what is doing for the larger dependencies, enough to enable holders to resist decline. Sterling exchange, however, is again looking easier, and the home export of Plain Cottons to all China for last month, according to Reuter, adds up 40,000,000 yards (9,000,000 to Hongkong and 31,000,000 to Shanghai) as against the 29,000,000 yards of private telegrams of last week.

There is a prospect of another libel case in the colony. Yesterday morning Mr. T. I. Bowler appeared before Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes at the Police Court, and applied for a summons against Mr. R. Fraser Smith, editor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, on a charge of libelling him. The alleged libel was contained in a paragraph which appeared in that paper on the 18th inst. Mr. Bowler had been holding some controversy in the newspapers with Mr. Candler, engineer, &c., of the Tam Chow and Tai Yu Shan Chinese mines, and lately Mr. Phillips, who works under the latter gentleman, repudiated Mr. Bowler's remarks complimentary to himself and disparaging to Mr. Candler. A letter in reply to that was sent to the local newspapers by Mr. Bowler, and the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* refused to insert it, stating his reasons for not doing so in the paragraph complained of, and making certain remarks concerning Mr. Bowler. His Worship, having perused the paragraph, granted the summons, and the case will probably come on for hearing this morning. The paragraph complained of is the following:—

> Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler has forwarded for publication a letter which he heads "An Explanation: The Bowler-Candler Imbroglio." As this so-called "Explanation" is neither more nor less than a contemptible and grossly libellous attack on a gentleman whose perfectly laudable desire to ignore Mr. Bowler's existence will be thoroughly understood and appreciated by the community, we decline to publish it without absolute proofs that the insinuations are true and justified. Moreover, we take this opportunity of stating (although we have not seen the article in the *Mining Journal* criticising Mr. Candler's report on the geology of Tai-yü-shan, but which we assume is from the not over scrupulous pen of this very objectionable and meddlesome busybody) that to our own knowledge Mr. Bowler has written and published statements regarding Mr. Candler and the mines at Tamchow and Tai-yü-shan which were not only false and gratuitous, but which he knew to be false and gratuitous when he put them in print. The only way Mr. Candler could possibly recognise the weak and purposeless vituperation of a person of Mr. Bowler's class would be by an action at law for malicious libel, and then the question arises whether Thomas Ide is, to use a common simile, worth powder and shot. We don't think he is, but to oblige this mining expert, geologist, chemist of 15 years' standing, &c., if he will send us along the article in the *Mining Journal*, we promise to treat both him and it fairly, and give him all the publicity he is apparently so anxious to obtain.

Thus writes the Canton correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary with reference to the Viceroy of the Yunkwei:—"In a previous letter I told you that a Military Officer had arrived here from Yünnan, with Viceroy Tsên Yu-ying's authority to raise funds for mining copper in that distant province. Now it is very well known how Tsên has acquired and applied the various large sums of money raised here at different times during the past three years, with the avowed object of mining. He has commenced a little war of his own against the hated English in Burmah in the same way as he commenced his operations against the French in Upper Tonquin. Hundreds of taels will be offered as a reward for every English devil's head that can be got hold of even though it be dug out of a grave. The missionaries and traders in Upper Burmah are likely to find themselves tracked like beasts of prey, and some of them may be decoyed into quiet nooks to preach the Gospel to Tsên's lieutenants, then waylaid for their heads. All this requires money, and Tsên believes he can raise it here. The Cantonese are getting weary of such tricks. They do not mind subscribing money to pay a mining company, but they object to giving the management of that money to the Viceroy of the Yünkwei Provinces. They know what he has done with the sums already subscribed as capital for mining companies, and they know that not a single company has yet been able to acquire the right of mining according to modern Western methods, in Yünnan. Thus Tsên's Envoy *most* Extraordinary has failed to acquire the confidence of native capitalists, and finds himself unable to raise a cash, even to pay his rent and living expenses. A trap has now been laid to beguile foreigners into the affair. All foreigners are not easily beguiled, however; and a plan has been set on foot for beguiling citizens of the United States. Some of these U.S. citizens are never tired of telling the Chinese that they do not want any colonies, and thus deserve the greatest confidence of the Chinese. The French on the one hand have absorbed Tonquin and Annam, whilst the English have just recently absorbed Burmah. It will not do therefore to apply to the English or French, lest they should clinch the bargain by annexing Yünnan. Two young Americans have thus been selected as the right kind of people to deal with—people who it is believed have the command of lots of money, or who have friends ready to furnish China with any amount for such laudable purposes as mining, etc. Brother Jonathan, Beware! There is danger lurking in the vicinity of the Envoy *most* Extraordinary. You may dispose of your reputation as well as your money in that locality, and live to rue the day you ventured to give the Envoy a friendly start. I know that he will tell you that he has subscribers for more that a million dollars of capital, and only requires a few tens of thousands to set the mill a-going!"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 21st June.

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

Lord Salisbury in a speech at Leeds declared that the Conservatives were determined to support the Unionists.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Lord Randolph Churchill's electoral manifesto denounces the Premier.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON J. RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

HO HING PO AND OTHERS v. LI TING, $285.82.

Mr. Bowles (from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon) for the plaintiff, Mr. Holmes for the defence.

Mr. Bowles said the claim was for $229.82 for damages for trespass on a wharf at the end of Station-street, Yaumati, and for $56 for rent at the rate of $1 per day. The plaintiff also applied for an injunction restraining the defendant and his servants from continuing such trespass and the use of this wharf. The wharf had been in existence some years, and had been rebuilt by the plaintiffs, who were the owners of four junks. The defendant was the owner of the *Tung Yik* junk, and with this junk he had used the wharf, and he had thereby damaged the plaintiffs by taking from them a lot of business and custom. The plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to the wharf, for which they paid a rent to Government. The case was really a test case, as there are a number of shopkeepers, &c., behind the defendant who all claim to have as much right to use the wharf as the plaintiffs. In the first instance a bamboo wharf was built here by subscriptions among the parties, which became rotten and useless. Then the plaintiffs got up another subscription and with it built another wharf. This was carried away in a typhoon, and after that the present structure was put up and it is about this that the dispute arises. The plaintiffs allege that they built this wharf entirely out of their own money. The two first wharves they alleged, were built by means of subscriptions, but there had been no subscriptions raised for this wharf. On the other hand the defendant and his friends allege that they subscribed to the present wharf something like $300, and this money was received by the plaintiffs and had not been accounted for. They had therefore an equal right to the use of the wharf with the plaintiffs. There has been trouble between the parties on the matter, for the defendant's party got two junks to work in opposition to the plaintiffs, as they thought the latter were endeavouring to appropriate the wharf. There has already been a faction fight about it, some of the performers in which have interviewed the Magistrate. The plaintiffs had 14 witnesses present, including the Surveyor-General, Hon. J. M. Price, and the defendant came fortified with 20 witnesses.

His Lordship, as soon as he found the number of witnesses who were present, declined to take the case until the Chief Justice returned to the colony, as he had too many matters in hand just now to enable him to take a case with such a number of witnesses.

Mr. Bowles said his clients would be suffering injury in the meantime.

His Lordship said the matter had been going on for years, and it could wait a little longer. It was a question of damages, and the plaintiff could claim accordingly, and would recover for the extra damage if he was entitled to damages at all.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

22nd June.

BEFORE MR. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE OPIUM FARMER'S MONOPOLY.

Chouk A I, married woman, was charged with having been in possession of prepared opium without a permit.

Mr. Webber (from the office of Mr. Ewens), defended.

The defendant lives in Lan Kwai Fong in D'Aguilar-street, and is the concubine of a merchant named Wong Kwan Tong. The warrant was issued against the latter, and the house was raided by Inspector Perry and Mr. Spooner, the head excise officer to the Opium Farmer. Wong Kwan Tong was not there, and they were told he was gone to Canton, but the woman was there. They searched the house and found about 20 taels of prepared opium there, and about 50 taels of dross. When asked for a permit the woman produced some, but said her husband had his latest permit with him at Canton. An assistant to the Opium Farmer stated that the latest permit Wong Kwai Tong had obtained was dated 19th May.

His Worship dismissed the case.

Mr. Webber applied for costs under Ordinance 1 of 1884.

His Worship refused his application.

Mr. Webber asked his Worship for a case, contending that the provisions of the Ordinance left no option but the granting of his application, and the inflicting of a penalty upon the informer equivalent to what would have been inflicted upon the defendant had she been convicted.

His Worship also refused this application.

TSZE FA CASE.

Leung Kwai, fortune teller, was summoned by Inspector Bremmer on a charge of keeping an agency for the sale of tsze fa lottery tickets at No. 30, Third-street. He was convicted, and in default of paying a fine of $30 he was sent to gaol for two months.

SENT BACK FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

Chun Atsoi, coolie, who was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court on a charge of stealing a ring, value $5, the property of Mr. C. C. Cohen, came up to be summarily dealt with, the case having been sent back by the Acting Attorney-General.

The prisoner had two previous convictions recorded against him on one of which he had been sentenced to penal servitude and a whipping.

Sentenced to six months' hard labour, the first and last fortnights in solitary confinement, and six hours in the stocks.

Chan Ayuk, who had been committed on a charge of stealing a tin box containing $46.25 in money from the house of Tsu Ashan in Tung Man-lane, was also sent back to be summarily dealt with.

He had six prior convictions against him for larceny, &c., and he was sentenced to a similar punishment.

DRUNKENNESS, ETC.

Charles Farm, a Swedish seaman, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness in Petersen's boarding house, and for assaulting a house boy there; and he had also to pay the boy 50 cents amends.

CHARGE AGAINST LOKANGS.

Chinese lokangs No. 339 and 197 were before the court on a charge of misconduct as constables and laying a wilfully false charge.

Mr. Caldwell defended.

The defendants brought a boatman named Li Asui to Yaumati Station on the evening of the 16th inst., and charged him with having, with another man not in custody, stopped the first defendant in this case on the Kowloon-road, near Ma Tau Cheong, searched him and stolen from his person a brass watch, a silver chain, and other small things. The first defendant further stated that the men were armed with daggers, and ran away after robbing him. The man who had the property ran one way, and the prisoner ran the other. He shouted "robbery," and chased the prisoner, and the second defendant heard the shout at Ma Tau Wai. He came out in the direction of the sound, and he and the first defendant came up with the prisoner simultaneously and arrested him. They searched him, and in his girdle they found a dagger which they produced. Inspector Thomson, who took the charge, thought the whole story seemed exceedingly improbable, and he caused inquiries to be made. In the meantime the case came on for hearing at the Police Court and was dismissed.

The greater part of the day was occupied in hearing a number of witnesses for the prosecution, and only that side of the case was completed when the court rose.

The case was adjourned to to-morrow.

HONGKONG OPIUM MERCHANTS AND THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The following petition has been presented by the opium merchants to His Excellency the Acting Governor, Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.:—

To His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

The 21st day of June, 1886.

The Petition of the undersigned merchants showeth as follows:—

1.—As the Commission appointed under the Chefoo Convention and the Supplementary Agreement of last year is about to commence its labours, your Petitioners, the undersigned Merchants, who are largely interested in the Opium Trade of this Colony, deem it a fitting opportunity to bring to Your Excellency's notice certain facts connected with the Opium Trade, which, in their opinion, should not be lost sight of by the Commission, not only in your Petitioners' interests but also in those of the Colony generally.

2.—Your Petitioners are aware that the much canvassed question of a Chinese Custom House in Hongkong has long since been definitely settled by the Home Government, who decided that such an institution, having regard to International law and usage, could not be established in a British Crown Colony; yet articles have recently been published in the *Shen Pao* and other Northern papers, and it is a matter of common rumour amongst the Chinese here to-day, that this, or a similar question, is about to be revived by the Commissioners at the forthcoming Commission.

3.—It is said that in return for this concession the Chinese Authorities propose to offer as a set off the removal of the blockade from the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

4.—The alleged object of the establishment of such a Customs service here, is, as far as your Petitioners can learn, to put a stop to the smuggling of the foreign drug into the mainland.

5.—It is true that a certain amount of smuggling does exist, but it doubtless is in the recollection of Your Excellency that the Commission appointed in 1882 to investigate this particular subject came to the conclusion that a comparatively small quantity, bearing an insignificant proportion to the total amount imported, reaches the mainland without paying the Customs duties through the Native collectorates, and your Petitioners would mention that their own experience of the manner in which the traffic is conducted by the Chinese, when the drug passes into their hands, is completely in accord with the conclusions of the Commission.

6.—Your Petitioners would submit to Your Excellency that whenever a heavy import duty is levied on any commodity, attempts will continue to be made to evade it, and would cite the instance of India, where, with a large and experienced staff of officials, and a cordon of stations round the producing districts, it has been found impracticable to suppress smuggling altogether. (On this point your Petitioners would refer Your Excellency to the report of the opium debate in the House of Commons, in the *Times* of 5th May, 1886.)

7.—Your Excellency will easily understand that there are many weighty reasons why the highest Chinese Authorities allege that smuggling from Hongkong assumes much greater proportions than is actually the case, and your Petitioners would respectfully submit that it is contrary to the Sovereign rights of an independent State, to collect within its borders the Custom duties of a Foreign State. In the present instance such an act would do away with the freedom of this port and injure the trade of the Colony in a manner which your Petitioners think has never been properly considered.

8.—The immunity which this Colony has so far enjoyed from any State interference has materially contributed to the development of its trade and shipping, and it is with feelings of alarm that your Petitioners have heard the present rumours as to the projected collection here of Chinese dues on an article of commerce in which they are largely and principally interested, for they clearly foresee that any impost of this nature can only result in one end. The inevitable consequence must be the diversion of the Opium trade to Macao, Saigon or some other Foreign Port, and with the Opium trade would disappear from this Colony the vast and increasing trade in Yarn and other Indian Produce, of which your Petitioners are almost the sole importers, and in the event of their leaving the Colony would undoubtedly take this important trade with them in addition to that of Opium.

9.—Your Petitioners would here mention that during the year 1885 over seventy-five millions of rupees were remitted from Hongkong to India, against opium shipped to this port, a great deal of which was not sold here but shipped to neighbouring out-ports in Foreign steamers. Some 150,000 bales of yarn (valued at about ten millions and a half of Dollars) were also imported from India last year.

10.—It is not conceivable that there is a Foreign Colony or Settlement in this part of the Globe, that would not be too glad to offer every inducement to merchants carrying on a business similar to that of your Petitioners to settle in, and conduct their trade from that quarter.

11.—Your Petitioners also submit that the fact (if it be in fact) of the Chinese Government promising to remove the Blockade from Hongkong is wholly incommensurate with the amount of harm that would be produced by the establishment of any form of collection of Chinese Customs in the Island.

12.—Your Petitioners submit to Your Excellency that the diversion of the great Indian trade of this Colony to a Foreign State, and the withdrawal of an immense amount of capital from Hongkong could not but have a very detrimental, if not indeed disastrous, effect upon the Colony, and your Petitioners therefore pray Your Excellency to strenuously oppose a measure calculated to operate so prejudicially to the interests of this Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.	Per pro. S. J. DAVID & Co. J. S. SHOOKER.
E. D. SASSOON & CO.	
BELILIOS & CO.	FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.
TATA & CO.	
ABRAHAM, EZEKIEL & CO.	MEHTA & CO.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANY	E. N. MEHTA & CO.
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY & CO.	R. S. WOONWALLA & CO.
	H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAEL
THARIA TOPAN	HAJEE MAHOMED & CO.
JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY	H. M. M. ALLY & CO.
R. DEVJEE	MIRZA EBRAHIM & CO.
CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & CO.	A. EBRAHIM & CO.
	HAJI HAMED HAJI ESACK & CO.
BEHEMBOBHOY HABIBBHOY	
N. MODY & CO.	

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE ARMAMENTS OF THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us with a request for its publication:—

(Copy.)

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
9th June, 1886.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Committee of this Chamber held on the 7th instant, considerable discussion took place with reference to the report now circulating in the Colony that, muzzle-loading guns had arrived and were still being sent out, to arm certain of the new Forts.

The Committee wish to call the attention of the Government to the fact, that the sums of £255,625 and £60,000 were voted by the Legislative Council on the distinct understanding that the armament to be provided by the Imperial Government for the whole of the Forts was to be of the best and latest pattern of breech-loading ordnance, capable of resisting the attacks of the heaviest of modern ironclads.

The Committee will be glad of any information the local Government may have it in their power to give, with a view of satisfying the mind of the public on this point.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. RYRIE, Chairman.

The Hon. F. Stewart, LL.D., Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.—No. 937.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1886.

SIR,—I am instructed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to inform you, in reply to your letter of 9th June, 1886, that you have, to a certain extent, misunderstood the conditions of the armament, and that it was never intended that the new Forts were to be provided with breech-loading ordnance only.

Such provision would be unnecessary and extravagant, as there are several places in which, for reverse fire and short ranges, muzzle-loading guns will be as effective as breech-loaders.

His Excellency has been informed that the muzzle-loading guns, which have recently been sent out, are for such places only, and for interior and existing works; and he is assured that, so far from there being any intention of deviating from the arrangement by which breech-loading guns of the best and latest pattern are to be provided for the sea batteries, it is highly probable that the armament originally proposed will be somewhat augmented in number and increased in power.

The exact disposition of the armament must necessarily be left to the decision of the Military Authorities.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following late telegrams are taken from Rangoon papers:—

MANDALAY, 1st June.

Lieut Colonel Fitzgerald reached Paungyang, 10 miles from the Katran Zabwa's Capital, had one man wounded, killed about 20 Kachuss, wounded others. Zabwa sent propitiatory offerings *dahs* and guns, apologized for his people's misconduct and promised to take better care in future. As he had been sufficiently punished for the past, by political officers's advice the force resolved to return to Bhamo, after stopping three day's at Paungyang.

ADEN, 4th June.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh left here for Europe yesterday evening.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3rd June.

The Russian Press publishes a statement that the Shah of Persia has declined a proposal made by the Sultan for Mussulman alliance.

TEHERAN, 3rd June.

At a ministerial banquet which took place here yesterday, the Turkish Envoy made a speech in which he suggested the advisability of an alliance between Russia, Turkey and Persia, and said that England was the enemy of Persia and Turkey.

PHILADELPHIA, 3rd June.

Herr Most, who has been on his trial for instigating tht late Socialist riots at Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and has in addition been fined $500.

The marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Folsam was solemnized to-day at the White House.

LONDON, 5th June.

The utterances of Turkish Envoy at Teheran are declared to be without foundation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4th June.

The Porte has suggested to the Great Powers that in view of Greek disarmament, the blockade by the international fleet off coasts of Greece against vessels sailing under Greek flag be raised.

VENICE, 4th June.

Cholera is increasing here.

LONDON, 6th June.

All the Great Powers have agreed to the raising of the blockade of Greek ports, but the foreign squadrons will remain near Greek waters.

The troopship *Dalhousie*, which has been built for Her Majesty's Indian Marine, was launched yesterday at Greenock.

FLORENCE, 5th June.

Cholera has broken out here.

PHILADELPHIA, 5th June.

The United States squadron has been ordered to Portland, Maine, in order to avoid a conflict respecting the fishery question.

LONDON, 7th June.

Mr. Labouchere has written a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, in which he has made an urgent appeal in the name of many members of the Radical party to support the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, or else to abstain from voting. Mr. Chamberlain in reply has finally declined to support the Bill in any way.

The international squadrons will return to Suda Bay on Tuesday next.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

The Franco-Chinese Convention was signed at Tientsin in April last, and obtained the Imperial sanction on the 27th of the same month. H. E. Li Hung-chang was the signatory on the part of China, and H. E. M. Cogordan and M. Brewaert on the part of France. The Convention is called the Franco-Chinese Convention for carrying on the trade on the Frontiers of Annam, and is based upon Articles VI. and X. of the treaty concluded on 9th June, 1885. It consists of nineteen Regulations as follows:—

1.—Fixes for China two places to be afterwards determined; one is at a point over Lao Kai, and the other north of Langson. According to this Article, China has a right to establish frontier Customs, and the French to establish Consulates.

2.—China has the right to establish Consulates at Haiphong and Hanoi.

3.—Facilities will be accorded to the Consuls to establish their Consulates at these places.

4.—Provides for the protection of Chinese on Annamite territory.

5.—Regulates the issue of Passports.

6.—Import and Transit Duties are determined.

7.—The French are allowed to travel in the interior of China to purchase native produce.

8.—Refers to Exemption Certificates and Drawbacks.

9.—Refers to produce carried to, and from, the seaports and the two Chinese stations near Lao Kai and Langson.

10.—Refers to the application of Inland Passes.

11.—Relates to Chinese produce brought to Tonquin overland.

12.—Refers to Chinese produce going through Tonquin.

13.—Relates to Duty Free goods.

14.—Is on restrictions on the importation of Opium.

15.—Rice and grain are to be duty free. Specifications of contraband articles are given in this regulation.

16.—Gives the procedure to be observed in criminal cases.

17.—Provides for the delivery of criminals.

18.—Relates to revision of the Convention.

19.—Refers to the exchange of the Convention.—*N. C. Herald.*

The new treaty of commerce between France and China, which was signed at Tientsin on March 25th by Mr. Cogordan and Li Hung-chang is expected to be ratified, according to *L'Echo de Shanghai*, in October or November. In addition to the two stations which are to be opened north of Langson and Laokai by the end of 1886, our contemporary learns that later on, if justified by the advance of commerce, other places may be opened. This point has been reserved in the Treaty. Import duties have been reduced by one fifth and export one third on the maritime tariff. Annamites and Chinese will be subject in Annam and Tonquin to the jurisdiction of the French tribunals; Frenchmen residing in the Treaty cities on Chinese territory will enjoy the same privileges as are conferred on them by extra-territoriality in the Chinese Treaty ports. Opium traffic is prohibited on both sides. Extradition will not be granted except for offences against the common weal.—*Mercury.*

THE CASE OF THE DETECTIVE A-NEE AT SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The case of the detective Si-yung is not likely soon to be forgotten in the English Settlement. A somewhat similar case is now being enacted in connection with the French Concession. It appears from a Chinese version of the matter that some prisoners of the worst class managed to get a hammer into their cell in the French Police Station, with which they succeeded in breaking the fastening of the inner iron grating. About two o'clock in the morning they extinguished their lamp, and, pretending to be fighting among themselves, shouted for help. On the outer door being opened by the native constable, named A-nee, who was then on guard, the prisoners rushed upon him, covered his head with a coat, stuffed his eyes and mouth with mortar and filthy rubbish, threw him down, and struck his shins and other parts of his body with the hammer, so that while they were escaping he was rendered for the moment helpless. Recovering himself quickly, he sounded an alarm. The other constables came at once, and the prisoners were re-captured with but one or two exceptions. Afterwards interrogating the man who had struck him with the hammer and had most ill-used him, he received an insulting reply, and smarting from the pain and insult, A-nee struck at the prisoner with the hammer intending the blow for his back and shoulders. Unfortunately the hammer came into contact with his head, and the result was that the prisoner died. The sequel was referred to in our issues of 2nd and 3rd instant. The Che-hsien demanded to have A-nee delivered to him so that he might be taken into the city for punishment. The French Assessor objected. The constable had been many years in the service, belonged to a respectable family, and bore a most excellent character. Eventually the French Consul-General considered it necessary to yield to the Che-hsien's demands. A-nee was taken into the city on the 2nd instant, in spite of the bitter tears of his aged mother and wife, who prostrated themselves before the Che-hsien, begging for mercy for the only support of the family. The way in which he has been treated in prison has gone on from bad to worse. The yamên underlings are draining every available dollar from his friends and relations. He is said at present to be suffering from one of the most cruel tortures that human ingenuity could devise. His family cannot go to see him or take him food without heavy bribes to the prison-keepers. He is fastened to an iron frame or rack, with his hands and feet bound tightly, standing erect, his neck extended so that he can neither rest nor take food without the greatest difficulty, day and night. From two to three hundred dollars are demanded as the sum for which he can be released from torture and allowed to lie unmolested in his cell. The family are too poor to collect so much money, and thus the case goes on. Surely it is high time western nations began to protest against this system of private torture to exact money. The Che-hsien must certainly be aware of what goes on in his yamên, and must connive at this utter barbarity. If he is not aware of it, surely, some of our consular officials would do well to enlighten him, or at least take steps to ensure better treatment for natives who have rendered long and faithful service in foreign employ and have thus earned the hatred and contempt of native officials.

Whereupon the *Echo de Shanghai* remarks:—"We have no doubt as to the good faith of the writer of the article, but unless he is in the confidence of the torturer, we believe he has been imposed upon. From whom could he have got his information? From the family? It is probable that if the latter had anything to complain about they would have gone to the Consulate-General; we do not think the Che-hsien or his followers would have taken him into their confidence. When people accuse a judge and try to bring him into disrepute they ought to have proof, even if that judge be a Chinese one. We do not know how A-nee has been treated in his prison, but we are certain of this that the Consul-General of France will not lose sight of him."

To which the *Daily News* rejoins:—We are sure of the facts we related; and we left them to tell their own tale, and produce their own effect on our readers. It is childish to ask where we got our facts; and our contemporary in the position he has taken in the case will have only himself to thank if he is held to have in a great measure constituted himself the defender of the inhumanity which is now being perpetrated on A-nee. Doubtless he did not mean to defend the Yamen cruelties, but he need not be surprised if the people attribute that intention to him. Now that his attention has been directed to the condition A-nee is in, we are sure that the Consul-General, M. Kraetzer, will not lose sight of this case, and if he has any doubt of the truthfulness of what we related he has only to make a few enquiries to be satisfied that our account was accurate. We obtained fuller information yesterday of the torture to which A-nee is subjected. He is chained by the legs; an iron frame is fastened from his shoulder down to the arm so that the hands cannot be raised at all or the arms bent, and the hands are fastened together. He cannot recline to sleep; and cannot of course feed himself, but has to depend on those who are willing to put food into his mouth. His family have to pay in order to see him; they offered all their ready money to have him released from the iron frame, but the answer was that it was not a quarter enough, and two to three hundred dollars are demanded for the removal of the iron frame, so that the man could have the use of his arms and sleep without pain or inconvenience, having only manacles on his feet. There is nothing in this treatment of a prisoner in A-nee's position in life which can

surprise anyone having the slightest knowledge of what goes on every day in Chinese prisons. Everybody knows that Chinese prisoners are subjected to tortures, some of them so cruel that probably a Chinese official would laugh at foreigners considering this man ill-treated. We do not doubt that now the Consul-General has been made acquainted with the treatment to which a humble servant of his Municipality has been subjected, he will do everything he can to have his wretched condition mitigated.

THE TRADE OF KOREA.

The annual returns of the trade of Korea for the year 1885, recently published at the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Chinese Customs, show that the value of the foreign trade of Korea at the three open ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan during the year was, imports $1,691,600 and exports $388,023, making a total of $2,079,623. From this figure the sum of $20,038 has to be deducted for re-exports, leaving the net total value $2,059,585. The table dividing these figures according to countries shows that Japan stands first, with $1,747,546, China next with $310,468, and Russian Manchuria last with $1,571, these being the only countries with which trade was carried on. The trade of Jenchuan was $1,159,322, being about equal to that of the other two ports together. Cotton goods, principally grey shirtings, stand at the head of imports, the figures for the latter being 318,385 pieces valued at $906,995, from which has to be deducted for re-exports 50 pieces worth $116. Then come Jaconets, Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins, representing $117,515. After these we have cotton goods, unclassed (chiefly Japanese) $43,709; the total value of imports under the heading of cotton goods being $1,103,518 net. Woollen goods, such as blankets, flannels, and camlets appear to have been imported to the value of $15,382. The net value of metals imported is given as $72,089, the largest items being Japan copper $18,606, copper (pigs and slabs) $8,299, and white metal $13,155. Tin in slabs is credited with $7,606 and compound tin $4,875. Opposite spelter and zinc appears the sum of $6,207. The remainder of imports are classed under the head of sundries, the principal items being, rice $102,612, silk (manufactured) $57,390, kerosine oil $32,964, raw cotton $18,841, dyes and colours $41,508, *sake* and *samshu* $11,201, matches $7,303, sugar $6,995. Unenumerated goods are credited with the sum of $177,368. The export of native goods to foreign countries was valued at $388,023 and consisted of cow hides $282,357, beans $28,884, beche de mer $10,114, seaweed $15,736, rice $15,691, raw silk $10,215, sharks' fins $5,215, medicines $4,788, and sundries. Under the heading of "Vessels entered and cleared during the year" we perceive that there were 229 Japanese steamers of 115,419 gross tonnage, 196 Japanese sailing vessels of European type, measuring 15,651 tons gross, and 378 Japanese junks of a gross tonnage of 5,579 tons, making a total of 803 Japanese vessels representing 136,649 tons. Germany comes next with 40 steamers of 14,956 tons gross. In addition to these the table gives 4 British steamers, 2 Chinese steamers and 59 Chinese junks, and 2 Italian sailing vessels of 10 tons gross tonnage; the total shipping entered and cleared being 910 vessels, representing 157,467 tons. The total amount of tonnage dues and duties collected at the three open ports is given as $143,049.00, after deducting $1,567.44 for 77 drawbacks cashed during the year. Japan and Germany are the only two foreign nations who have taken any share in the carrying trade between the treaty ports of Korea, the clearances of vessels belonging to the former country at all the ports being given as 74 and of the latter 4.

Special returns are also given of the trade at each of the open ports, namely, Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan. The total net foreign imports to Jenchuan in 1884 were $452,482; the value of native produce imported from Fusan and Yuensan $7,811, and the total exports $125,667, giving the net value of the trade of the port, *i.e.*, foreign and native imports less re-exports, and native produce exported as $595,960. In 1885 this has been more than doubled, the net foreign imports having been $987,816; the imports from Fusan and Yuensan $16,649, and the exports $154,898, making a total last year of $1,159,322. At Fusan there appears to have been a falling off, for we find that, whereas the net value of the trade was in 1884 $668,175, last year it was only $593,119. Yuensan, again, has more than doubled her trade, principally in imports, the relative figures being in 1884 $257,922 and in 1885 $564,053.

The value of treasure imported into Korea last year was $85,749, of which $81,249 was in copper cash and the remainder in silver. The amount exported was $375,347, of which $357,148 was in gold.

FOOCHOW.

14th June.

We are having, and have had for the last month, very strange weather; cloudy, any quantity of rain, and very cold for this time of the year. Thermometer ranging from 70 to 75. Strong freshets in the river, with exceptional high tides; in fact you may say a small flood. It is to be hoped we are not going to have another typhoon (Observatory reports one east of Hongkong, 11th instant) for which we are not at all anxious, considering we had by no means a small one in August last.

Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., Inspector General of Imperial Maritime Customs, arrived here on Friday last, and left again to-day in the revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*.

The Customs Authorities have dismissed Mr. Horatio F. Robertson, from the Chinese Pilot Service. Mr. J. E. Nesbitt, late manager of the Foochow Dock, has received his licence as a pilot for this port.

Tea steamers in port, viz.:—For London, *Gleneagles, Pembrokeshire*, and *Oopack*. For Australian ports:—*Guthrie* leaves to-morrow (the first steamer for Australia), *Menmuir, Tannadice, Pathan*, and *Killarney*.

The steamer *Tamsui* has already left here for New Zealand direct.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

7th June.

H.I.H. Prince Ch'un arrived here from his inspecting tour on the 26th May, and started for the capital on the 28th, reaching the gates of Peking on the 31st. He did not go straight into the Imperial City, but remained outside, in a temple, in order to make up his report, that he might immediately present that important document to the Throne as soon as he entered Peking. In his memorial he recommended many officials for promotion, amongst whom we may mention Mr. Shêng, the present manager-in-chief of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., and General von Hannekin, the constructor of the forts and defences of the naval station of Port Arthur. I believe many things both foreign and native were prepared for the inspection of H. I. H. in this place, and no expense was spared to show him mechanical curiosities, used in the different industries. The Shanghai Lithographic Company furnished a press, and it is said that four native women were brought from the silk districts to show how silk threads were spun in the South. It is also said that when H. I. H. came into the room and saw the four women, he started back, thinking that he had by mistake entered into some apartment of females, and it was only on explanation that the Prince felt reassured. This last, the silk show, was provided by Mr. Shêng, of C.M.S.N. Co. His Imperial Highness witnessed the review of 50,000 European-drilled troops here, and had the impression that they were good material and fitted to protect the "Purple City" from invading foes. The manœuvres of the Naval Squadron also delighted him, and it was only on witnessing the *effect* the great Armstrong and Krupp guns made with their tremendous volleys that their power was fully demonstrated to his sceptical mind. The prince therefore is much impressed with what he saw, and our native gossip says that this visit will be the harbinger of a new era of Western improvement dawning on the rotten systems of old China. His Imperial Highness has determined to further strengthen the navy, to build docks, forts, and eventually to open railroads. Well would it be, if he would demolish the military system of practising with the bow and arrow, lifting heavy stones of 300 catties and swinging old iron swords of over one hundred pounds weight. These in themselves are good enough for gymnastic exercise, but entirely useless in modern warfare, where, at a distance of a thousand yards, a rifle shot could bring down a hundred men while all the bows and arrows in the world could not reach the assailing foe.

H.E. Chang-yow accompanied H.I.H. Prince Ch'un from Chefoo to this place. When the Prince came into Peking he induced the Throne to appoint His Excellency to the Governorship of Shantung. Chang-yow is a progressive man, and not averse to foreigners and foreign improvement. His appointment therefore to that important post will develop that province in a hundred ways, and bring benefit to the native as well as the stranger from other provinces and other lands. Her Imperial Majesty and the young Emperor are at present passing their fifth moon holidays in the Pei Hai, the Nan Hai being under repair.—*Daily News* Correspondent.

PEKING.

5th June.

A splendid wheat crop is secured in the North of China. On the 1st instant there was in the West great street of the city the annual procession in honour of Cheng Huang. That part of the city was extremely gay, and tens of thousands had turned out to witness the imposing spectacle. The streets were densely thronged. Many men, women, children, including girls of tender age were dressed in red jackets and trousers, having large iron chains round their necks, waists and ankles, thus acknowledging their sinfulness. The fête may be termed "the forgiveness of sins." It is well-calculated "to point a moral and adorn a tale." There is a common saying here which is very applicable to all such superstitious pageants, viz:—Stupid temples and stupid gods, make stupid people.

Immediately upon the return of the Seventh Prince, in the *Gazette* honours are showered upon various foreigners connected with the Chinese Navy, and particularly upon Captain Lang, who has received the mark of the first rank. This certainly looks hopeful all round, and the icy reserve in which the Emperor's father has hitherto so long secluded himself is surely broken. We expect great good to follow from this visit. It may become annual and the accounts which must have been rendered will no doubt induce the Empress, if not perhaps the youthful Emperor, on a future occasion, to take part in the inspection of the squadron and harbours of the Northern Sea, (Pei-yang). All the arrangements passed off splendidly at the various places visited, and the Prince has won golden opinions from foreigners. Those received, were so, by the Prince standing. The review of the troops at Tientsin was a brilliant success and the march past would have done credit to any European army. This is the opinion of a competent authority who was present.

The death of Chow Chia-mei, a former Minister of the Foreign Office and Civil Governor of the capital and who quitted the Tsung-li Yamen shortly after the retirement of his chief, Prince Kung, is noted.

The works in connection with the canal adjoining the British Legation are completed. We are glad the new British Minister will thus have a decent approach to his Legation. A little more *esprit de corps* among the Chinese is desirable anent keeping the city at least in the immediate vicinity of the Foreign Legations in a cleaner and less filthy condition. The Japanese Legation and Hongkong Bank buildings are rapidly advancing towards completion. Only half of the lake on the street in part of the Netherlands Legation has been filled up. We hope the remainder will meet with a speedy fulfilment. The expense has been borne by the native proprietor and occupants of the Dutch Legation and Russian Post Master's house. A neighbouring Chinese high official refused to assist on the ground (water?) of *feng shui!* In front of the Russian Legation a fine row of acacias (sophora and japonica) the finest tree that grows here, has been planted. Peking easily admits of beautifying of this sort if the officials would only take it in hand. A great work is in hand in relaying the roads leading to the front gate with huge granite slabs, a very expensive work, lasting for many months and blocking all cart traffic. In the hands of your spirited Municipal Council and their macadamised methods, our abominable streets would soon be transformed. The most clumsy methods are used for lifting and transporting these granite blocks. A foreign crane on rails would lift them and convey them to their bed in much less time and with much less labour and expense. But in China muscle is cheaper than steam and iron. The roads in the western city are also being elevated and repaired. "Home looking Upper Story," Wang Chia-lou in Chinese, a most beautiful pavilion erected by Kienlung to a Mohammedan princess, immediately opposite a mosque, is also being repaired and beautifully painted. The high two storied brick building ascended by a jetty at the Japanese Legation, and which might properly be also so termed as near the Eastern Wall of the city, is being taken down, the huge quarry of bricks of which it is built being required at the New Legation.

The two new students, Messrs. Jamieson and Sundius, for the British Legation have arrived, and have of course commenced on the *Tso rh chi*. We are looking anxiously for the appearance of the new edition of this well-known work. It lies, we believe, piled up somewhere in the Peking Road. We wish we had it at Peking, some of us are putting off beginning to learn Chinese until its publication!

An edict has just been issued against the Master of Arts graduates going up for their Doctorate Examination and taking their opium lamps into the examination cells. All such are warned that henceforth they will be handed over to the Board of Punishment. In the last triennial examination held here a month and more ago, 315 was the number of successful candidates out of some 10,000 or 15,000. Among this number of Doctors, it would be safe to assert that 30 per cent. of them are at least opium smokers. A healthy terror must be struck into the minds of the rising graduates, our future officials, and if only these measures were carried out in all sincerity, good results would speedily be seen all over the country. The literati with so much leisure are the greatest offenders, and they are the men of light and leading in China. If the evil were thus happily to be cured at its source, the regeneration of China would have begun, and all the knotty questions which surround the evil would meet with an easy solution.

The French Legation has been very much improved on the outside by the new west doorway, the painting of the great gate the restoration of the tablet over the gate, which is said to have been broken and pulled down during the war, the relaying of the stone path leading to the gate, the planting of trees, the whitewashing and plastering of the walls, and the general tidiness of the street in that quarter, contrasting strongly with the wretched surroundings. If the French authorities can prevent nuisances, the affixing of hideous and morally disgusting placards on their wall, and will occasionally use the water hose to allay the dust, as they did the other day, thereby collecting a gaping crowd of Chinese,—who witnessed the new-fangled waterer without seeing whence the water came or by what power it was driven,—they will do a service to Legation Street for which we shall all be thankful, and probably may teach a lesson to the Chinese. The time has arrived when Legation Street at least must be managed by foreigners themselves. Our greatest nuisances are often the police office and street watchmen's huts. The other day three men were in altercation while passing Legation Street bridge. One, who was asked to pay a small debt, met the demand by throwing himself into the dry canal a depth of about 25 feet. He lay insensible until rescued and taken to hospital by Dr. Dudgeon—who happened at the time to be passing,—with the assistance of the constable and coolies, with stretcher, ladder, &c., from the British Legation. The poor man is still alive and may recover.—*Daily News* Correspondent.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
SINGAPORE, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Electra (str.)	Nagel	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Rosetta (str.)	G. W. Brady		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st July, at 4 P.M.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Palinurus (str.)	Jackson	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG	Bona Fides	Nielsen	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Don Enrique	Cremor	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Leonora	Moreson	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
TRIESTE, &c.	Medusa (str.)	E. Perini		O. Bachrach	On 2nd July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	Bormida (str.)			Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 3rd July.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Vaquier		Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	San Pablo (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 13th July, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 3rd July, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	St. David	Frost	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Geo. R. Skolfield	C. Dunning	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Alma	Alberts	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Henry S. Sanford	Pendleton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Gloaming	Donsmore	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Parthia (str.)	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Du Temple		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd July, at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Mark Lane (str.)	Porter	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	Celebes (str.)	Joon	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 28th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Nurjahan (str.)			N. Moly & Co.	On or about 6th July.
SHANGHAI	Saghalien (str.)	Homery		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Surat (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo (str.)	W. Potts	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	Ulysses (str.)	Bremner	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst.
MANILA VIA AMOY	Zafiro (str.)	Talbot	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 28th inst., at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Goddard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW	Iolani (str.)	Allason	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 22nd June.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—

This year's New Malwa $520 per picul, alloc. of [1½ to 2 catties.

Last year's New Malwa $540 per picul, alloc. of [1 catty.

Old Malwa..................$550 per picul, free of [allowance.

Patna (New) ....$538¾ to 540 per chest.

Patna (Old) .... 565 „ „

Benares (New) ...... 520 „ „

Benares (Old)......... 540 „ „

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/2¼
Bank Bills, on demand 3/2¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight........3/2½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/3¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3¼

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.05
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.12

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand.................78
Credits, 60 days' sight 79¼

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 221
Bank, on demand 223

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 221
Bank, on demand 223

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71¾
Private, 30 days' sight 72¼

SHARES.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—181 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$96 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$79 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 118 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$170 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$87½ per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$415 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$87 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—106 per cent. prem., buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$80 per share prem.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—3 per cent. premium, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—$53 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$130 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$197 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$98 per share, sales and buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$40 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$120 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$10 per share.

Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited—$7 per share, sales and sellers.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—$5 per share, nominal.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$60 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited.—Par, nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6½ per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

June 22nd.

Thermometer—9 A.M.	83
Thermometer—1 P.M.	87
Thermometer—4 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—Maximum	87
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	82

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

23RD TO 29TH JUNE, 1886.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
W.	23	m 2 25 0 5 a	2 4 3 7	m 6 43 7 51 a	1 7 —0 6
Th.	24	m 3 9 0 45 a	3 6 2 0	m 7 54 8 30 a	1 7 —0 3
F.	25	m 3 54 1 40 a	2 10 2 5	m 9 17 9 15 a	1 6 0 1
Sat.	26	m 4 38 3 40 a	3 2 1 11	m 10 39 10 0 a	1 1 0 4
S.	27	m 5 20 5 50 a	3 7 1 9	m 11 54 10 50 a	0 7 0 6
M.	28	m 6 0 7 9 a	4 1 1 10	0 51 a 11 42 a	—0 1 0 5
Tu.	29	m 6 40 8 12 a	4 7 1 11	1 42 a	—0 9

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard, and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st June, 1886, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.83	84	81	W	1	b	—
Haiphong	29.75	81	80	[illegible]	1	o	—
Hongkong	29.[illegible]2	83	79	[illegible]	1	c	—
Amoy	29.80	86	74	[illegible]	4	o	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.65	86	81	SSW	3	c	—
Nagasaki	29.93	—	—	[illegible]	3	—	—
Wladiwostock	29.72	60	—	[illegible]	1	o	—

22nd June, 1886, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.94	89	96	NNW	1	o	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.86	84	76	—	0	o	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.68	76	91	[illegible]	3	o r	—
Nagasaki	29.97	—	—	[illegible]	3	—	—
Wladiwostock	29.71	59	100	[illegible]	1	o r	0.36

The Barometer was falling yesterday but is now rising. Gradients are moderate for S.W. winds. The temperature is high, the humidity moderate, and the weather overcast. Heavy thunderstorms have occurred at Bolinao between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. on the last four evenings.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 22nd June, 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.86	29.82
Temperature	84	84	88
Humidity	79	76	74
Direction of wind	S.E.	—	S.
Force of wind	1	0	1
Weather	o.	o.	c.
Rain	—	—	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 22nd June, 1886.

INTIMATIONS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

The well known Wine Shippers to China, OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ SIEMSSEN & Co.
„ LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong and Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the Wines and Spirits consigned to their care by this well-known house:—

CLARETS, Mouton, Larose, St. Julien Medoc, both in Quarts & Pints.

"INVALIDS," & AMOROSO, SHERRY.
MANZANILLA SHERRY—very pale & dry
VINO PURO—a pretty delicate wine.

These Sherries are also shipped in Jars containing 4 gallons.

"INVALIDS" PORT, a most agreeable wine, approved by many Physicians.

SCOTCH WHISKY—of several sorts, viz:
In square bottles—Napier Johnstone's.
In round bottles—C. P. & Co.'s, "Heart shaped label."
In round bottles—The celebrated Glenlivet

IRISH WHISKY—only the best.

COGNAC—from the very best to medium quality.

This Firm's Cognacs are too well known to need recommendation. Prices on application.

[1996

WING TAI & Co.,

SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, AND COAL MERCHANTS.

FRESH PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
No. 17, POTTINGER STREET,

客發炭煤司公泰榮 [1082

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,
BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL BANK,
Hongkong.

Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellence and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily. [18

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, ADEN, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ELECTRA,"

Captain Nagel, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1886. [1183

FOR SWATOW.

THE British Steamer

"IOLANI,"

Captain Allason, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1228

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PARTHIA,"

Captain Marshall, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1209

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALINURUS,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1076

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES,"

Captain Bremner, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1230

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, (VIA SAIGON, AND SINGAPORE).

THE Company's Steamship

"CELEBES,"

Captain Joon, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1231

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN,"

will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at TWO P.M.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1886.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SURAT,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1886.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, & TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT & ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MEDUSA,"

Captain E. Perini, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 2nd July, at NOON.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1886. [388

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, AND MARSEILLES.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to all MEDITERRANEAN and LEVANTINE PORTS, ODESSA, and ALEXANDRIA, and also to NEW YORK and BUENOS AYRES (MONTEVIDEO).

THE Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd July.

To be followed by the Steamer "MANILLA," on or about the 3rd August.

The Steamers have splendid Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1886. [1157

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"SAGHALIEN,"

Captain Homery, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival with the French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"VOLGA,"

Captain Du Temple, will be despatched for KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the Mail steamer from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 A11 Austr. Ship

"LEONORA,"

Moreson, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1886. [1200

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L II British Ship

"DON ENRIQUE,"

Cremor, Master, shortly expected here, will load for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1886. [980

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L II Norwegian Ship

"BONA FIDES,"

Nielsen, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1886. [917

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L I.I. British Ship

"GLOAMING,"

Captain Donsmore, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886. [1221

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L II German Bark

"ALMA,"

Alberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1886. [1025

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L II. American Ship

"HENRY S. SANFORD,"

Pendleton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1886. [1195

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L I.I. American Ship

"ST. DAVID,"

Frost, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1886. [1081

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L I.I. American Ship

"GEO. R. SKOLFIELD,"

C. Dunning, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1886. [1066

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1886, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Commandant Vaquier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 23rd June, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1886.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROSETTA," Captain G. W. Brady, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct viâ SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1886.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1886.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANTONIO, Brit. str., Wallace.—Russell & Co.
CICERO, Brit. str., George.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
DON ENRIQUE, Brit. sh., B. Cremor.—Carlowitz & Co.
DUBURG, Ger. str., Bertelsen.—Bun Hin Chan.
GOTHA, Ger. bk., Sobelin.—Carlowitz & Co.
G. R. SKOLFIELD, Amr. ship, Dunning.—M. B. Kaishia.
IMPORTER, Amr. bk., Bessels.—Melchers & Co.
JAPAN, Brit. str., Gardner.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
JOHANN, Ger. str., Binge.—Wieler & Co.
LADY HAREWOOD, Brit. bk., Williams.—Wieler & Co.
LENNOX, Brit. str., Thearle.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PLAINMELLER, Brit. str., Rowe.—Takasima Colliery.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, Siam. bk., Safs.—Chinese.
ST. DAVID, Amr. ship, W. W. Foss.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
WANDERING MINSTREL, Brit. sch., J. J. Hudson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
YORKSHIRE, Brit. str., Arnold.—Russell & Co.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH
"MORNING STAR"

Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1885.

WEEK DAYS. Leaves Kowloon	WEEK DAYS. Leaves Hongkong	SUNDAYS. Leaves Kowloon	SUNDAYS. Leaves Hongkong
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 „	8.30 „	7.30 „	8.00 „
8.50 „	9.00 „	9.00 „	10.15 „
9.40 „	*10.15 „	11.00 „	12.00 NOON.
*10.45 „	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	1.00 „	1.30 „	2.00 „
1.30 „	2.00 „	2.30 „	3.00 „
2.20 „	3.00 „	3.30 „	4.00 „
3.30 „	4.00 „	4.15 „	4.30 „
4.15 „	4.30 „	4.50 „	5.10 „
4.50 „	5.10 „	5.25 „	5.40 „
5.25 „	5.40 „	5.55 „	6.15 „
5.55 „	6.15 „	6.45 „	7.00 „
6.45 „	7.00	7.15 „	
7.15 „			

*There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages. [33

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [21

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Saghalien*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 5 a.m. on the 21st, and may be expected to arrive here on the 24th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Wingsang*, with the Indian mail, left Singapore on the 18th, and is due here on the 24th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *San Pablo*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 22nd, and is due here on or about the 28th inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Celtic Monarch* left Singapore on the morning of the 18th, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Medusa* left Singapore on the morning of the 18th, and is due here on the 24th instant.

The Union Line steamer *Northern* left Singapore on the 19th, and is due here on or about the 25th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ulysses* left Singapore on the morning of the 20th, and is due here on the 26th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Lydia* left Singapore on the 21st, and may be looked for here on or about the 27th instant.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenfruin* left Singapore on the 22nd, and is due here on the 28th instant.

The steamer *Nurjahan* left Singapore on the 22nd, and is due here on or about the 28th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Stentor* left Perim on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

When Correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to* ——, or *Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

The Postal Guide for 1886, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 385 large edition, p. 701 small edition. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Tientsin.—Per *Kung Pai*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Electra*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Strathleven*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Haifong.—Per *Activ*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 24th inst., at Noon.

For Saigon.—Per *Japanese*, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Teheran*, on Saturday, the 3rd July, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Djemnah* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Rosetta* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st July, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *viâ Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

Day before Departure.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

(1.) Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters, Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class Writers, or School-mistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by the English Mail at the rate of two cents (one penny) each, or by the French Mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each. The postage must be prepaid in Hongkong Stamps.

(2.) To other places not beyond Great Britain, such as India, Malta, &c., the postage is 2 cents one penny).

(3.) The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Private and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

(4.) The letters must not exceed half an ounce No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent even with the ends open.

(5.)—If *from* a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c. in full. If *to* a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

(6). Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

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* But not Warrant Officers, Assistant Engineers, Gunners, Boatswains, or Carpenters.

EXTRACT.

A SCIENTIFIC LOVE STORY.

One evening last week he called upon his sweetheart, Clara Smith, and instead of finding her engaged over a novel, she was surrounded by mysterious charts, maps, surgical and astronomical instruments. When Augustus tried to snatch the usual kiss he ran his eye into the T-square, put his thumb into a piece of cardboard, and finally sat down on the pointed ends of a pair of compasses. Under ordinary circumstances Clara would have laughed loud and long at this discomfiture of her betrothed, but now she felt too scientific and altogether too clever and dignified to indulge even in a smile, and she solemnly continued her work. Augustus watched her eagerly for some time, and beginning to think she must have suddenly become bereft of her senses, visions of a blighted life passed before him. Then he thought she must be studying the North-west passage, and finding out where Arctic explorers had hitherto made their mistakes. No, thought he, she is tracing the course of the Gulf Stream, or maybe she is finding out what changes have been made by war and diplomacy in the map of Europe during recent years. Determined to fathom the mystery which was consuming his very soul, he thus addressed her: "Clara, you who have come across my path like a vision of heaven, you who have made life to me one long ecstasy—unravel this fearful mystery, remove this terrible suspense which weighs upon me, and threatens ere long to crush me. Tell me what is the meaning of this conduct, which has caused me so much agony of mind, and I may say of body too. Tell me, Clara, what, oh what, does it mean?" "Augustus, I will tell you," she replied, "I am making a scientific frontier." "Ah!" said he, "it is as I thought; it is Europe." "It is not for Europe, it's for myself. I have joined the Scientific Dress Cutting Association, and am making a scientific frontier for myself, so that when we are married you will have no dressmakers' bills to pay." Then carefully avoiding the T-square, escaping the cardboard, and being very careful of the compasses, he once more kissed her, and the course of true love again ran smooth.—*Tit-Bits.*

HEROIC TERMAGANTS.

Of these there has been a rarely interrupted succession in France from the day of Joan of Arc. The Maid herself was passionately devout and intensely patriotic; and she was a termagant into the bargain. There was a continual combat in her noble nature between the Amazon and the Angel, between the hoyden and the saint. After the siege of Orleans she was her own Provost-Marshal, and was noted for the barbarous punishment she inflicted on the unfortunate women who followed the camp. At Rouen she might have saved her life had she abstained from the resumption of male attire; but her enemies were well aware of her incurable propensity to don doublet and hose, and she perished a victim to the tomboy element in her temperament. The famous Jeanne Hachette, of Beauvais, in Picardy, whose real name was Lainée, and who was nicknamed "Fourchette," from the unfeminine mode in which she was wont to ride on horseback, was another termagant heroine, a true patriot, and the wife of an honest tradesman, Colin Pitou by name. This remarkable female, at the head of a band of women as brave as she mounted the imminent deadly breach when, in 1472, the Burgundians essayed to storm Beauvais. With her own hand Jeanne tore down the flag which an inimical foeman was planting on the ramparts, flung the standard-bearer himself into the ditch beneath, and, ere the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, she clove the skulls of a round dozen of Burgundians with the broad hatchet to which she owned her second and glorious sobriquet. That inveterate gossip Tallemant des Reaux, a combination of old Aubrey and Sam Pepys, devotes a whole chapter of amusingly scandalous "Historiettes" to the "Femmes Vaillantes" of his time, telling us, amongst others, of the Auvergnat virago, Madame de Chateau-Guy de Murat, who always rode "en cavalier," with a steel band round her hat, a long sword by her side, and four pistols in her holsters. She fought several duels with the gentlemen of Auvergne; but the last of the combats in which she engaged shortly after she had entered into the state of widowhood was happily cut short by her adversary, who was getting the worst of it, offering to marry her there and then. He was accepted; and they lived happily ever afterwards. This redoubtable lady had a sister who was as valiant as she, and was thrice married. She was small of stature, and her first husband, M. de la Douze, was so unmanly as to beat her frequently and badly. She bore these outrages very patiently until M. de la Douze, who was many years her senior, became a martyr to the gout. Then she repaid her indebtedness to him with interest by drubbing him liberally thrice a week. One of her favourite evening amusements was to snuff the candles for a wager by firing an arquebuss at them; and, if any of the gentlemen her competitors made a better shot than she did, she would utilise the arquebuss by cracking her rival's sconce with it. Tallemant des Reaux tells us again of a Madame de Balmont, whose husband was in the service of the Duke of Lorraine, and who frequently commanded his regiment of dragoons. She was remarkable, not only for the tremendous boots in which she rode to battle, but also for the circumstance that she never wholly abandoned the garb of her sex. She always wore a skirt. To be sure there was only one, and it was very short; and beneath it the "continuations" of the male dragoon were plainly discernible. Madame de Balmont used to boast that she had killed between 300 and 400 men with her own hand; she once disarmed 17 men armed to the teeth whom she surprised in an ambuscade; she fought many duels; and her piety was exemplary, a book of devotional exercises written by her being still extant. Yet another married lady is cited by Tallemant as having actually challenged and fought a duel with her own husband to punish him for his conjugal aberrations. He but narrowly escaped with life, and became subsequently the most faithful of spouses. Throughout the First French Revolution termagant heroines swarmed. The women who marched on Versailles, the "Tricoteuses" of the Convention, the "Furies of the Guillotine," have made for themselves a place in history; nor should the unhappy Theroigne de Mericourt be forgotten, whose career of termagant heroism was tragically cut short by her being pounced upon in the Gardens of the Tuileries by a mob of furious termagants of her own sex, dragged to the Terrasse des Feuillants, and there, "coram publico," ignominiously scourged. The poor "femme vaillante" of the Jacobin Club went mad soon after the outrage inflicted upon her, and died a maniac, more than 20 years afterwards, at Bicêtre. The chequered life of a "femme vaillante" has its reverses, as well as its triumphs. During the First Empire large numbers of "viragoes" entered the French Army as privates, actuated generally by a spirit of noble self-sacrifice, inasmuch as they substituted themselves for their sweethearts or their brothers who had been drawn for the conscription; but the virago "Vesuviennes" of February, 1848, only got laughed at, and the "Communardes" and "Petroleuses" of May, 1870, were shot or transported to New Caledonia.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	at ½ / Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at ¾ °/. Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 °/. Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns	at 1½ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 °/. Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ °/. Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [13

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [9

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are Prepared to GRANT POLICIES to European and Chinese at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1886. [1158

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [184

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [11

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [697

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual Terms at Current Rates. All CONTRIBUTORS of Business whether Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in the BONUS.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. [1277

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [997

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [10

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [567

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ °/. nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [744

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [938

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January 1882. [14

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODIN will ASSUME CHARGE of this Company's business at this Agency during my Absence from Hongkong.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1886. [1127

NOTICE.

WE Have authorized Mr. ERNST RICHARD FUHRMANN to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1886. [1196

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.

The Finest FLOUR in the Market is STARR & Co.'s well known, best roller made "DRAGON EXTRA."

STRENGTH AND COLOUR UNSURPASSED. TRY IT. [120

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES, SHERRY, PORT.
CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE.
HOCKS, BURGUNDY.
BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.
MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS.
SCALES, BICYCLES.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

Apply to
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Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [71

FOR SALE.

TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOS,
COMPLETE IRON FRAMING and PATENT METAL PIN PIECE,
with all the latest improvements.
PRICE FROM $240,
Payable also by Monthly Instalments from 15 Dollars, if required.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [1772

THE Cheapest place for JAPANESE GOODS in Hongkong is
CASSUMBHOY'S WAREHOUSE,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOS in large Stock at Reasonable Prices. Fresh arrivals daily.
FURNITURE, New and Second-hand, in great Variety. Inspection is invited. [23

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YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.
Address:—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & Co., No. 68, PRAYA. [680

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [20

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CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED FOIL "SEC" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL "DRY" (extra dry).

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Sole Agents for
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
For Hongkong, China, and the East.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1209

FOR SALE.

GOOD DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS in Cases Complete, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, and SHOT, &c., &c., &c.

Best Quality GIN in Stone Bottles at $5.00 per dozen, and GIN in White Glass Bottles, SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, POMERANZEN BITTERS, DRIPSTONE FILTER, SOURKROUT and RED CABBAGE in Jars.

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21 & 23, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1886. [474

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THE LATEST NOVELTY.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR,
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IN RED IMITATION MOROCCO CASE.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
For Sale at the Book Stores.

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PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [948

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For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To the illustrate the vast scope of the work following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

[illegible] MARKETS.

As reported by Chinese on the 22nd June, 1886.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.00 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$85.00 to 87.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$93.50 to 97.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$106.50 to 109.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$67.50 to 74.00
Chintz, per piece	0 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$3.55 to 3.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 3.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.07 to 2.90
Grey T.Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T.Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T.Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T.Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T.Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.66
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
White Shirtings, 54 [illegible] reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.36
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.50 to 3.20
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.39
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible] lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, [illegible] lbs., per pair	$3.75 to [illegible]
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.4[illegible]
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$6.70 to 6.75
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.85
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.30
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.40 to 4.65
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.72 to 4.75
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$4.70 to 4.73
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$41.00 to 41.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$61.00 to 61.40
Steel, English, per tub	$3.65 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 2.18
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Bêche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.20 to 17.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$72.50 to 73.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 785
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 200
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.60 to 8.0
Camphor, pickled, per [illegible]	[illegible]
Camphor, Baroos, clean, [illegible]	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, [illegible]	[illegible]
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 13[illegible]
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.50 to 10.40
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.[illegible]
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton Bombay, per picul	$15.50 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.00 to 17.30
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.55
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.70
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.9.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.1.6 to 2.3.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.65 to 7.75
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.50 to 1.55
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.20 to 3.30
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.2 to 6.45
Fungus	$29.00 to 30.00
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$20[illegible]
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 [illegible]
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to [illegible]
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0[illegible]
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 1[illegible]
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 37.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.95 to 5.28
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.57 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.0 to 46.55
[illegible]	[illegible] to 3.20
[illegible]	[illegible] to 2.80
[illegible]	[illegible] 3.30
Peas, Green, per picul	[illegible] 2.37
Peas, Black, [illegible]	[illegible] 2.12
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.1[illegible] to 2.35
Peas, Green, Beans, per picul	$[illegible] to 7.[illegible]
Pearl Barley, per picul	[illegible]
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.8[illegible]
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.76 to 1.7[illegible]
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.64 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.40 to 1.42
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.[illegible]
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.72 to 1.74
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.70 to 1.71
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.05 to [illegible]
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.43
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.05 to 5.1[illegible]
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.0
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 39.30
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	[illegible]
Stockfish, per picul	[illegible]

Straits Produce, &c.—

Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to [illegible].20
Pepper, White, per picul	$27.40 to 27.[illegible]
Pepper, Black, per picul	$18.80 to 19.50
Rattan, Straits, per picul	[illegible] to 5.1[illegible]
Rattans, Banjar, per picul	[illegible]
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3[illegible] to 4.[illegible]
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$17.00 to 17.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.6[illegible]
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$5.2[illegible] to 5.34
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$4.03 to 4.21
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$[illegible].27 to 2.54
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$4.05 to 8.67
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$8.77 to 9.7[illegible]
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul.	$9.9[illegible] to 5.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.6.5 to [illegible]
[illegible] Glass, per box	$1.5 [illegible] 3.7

THE SHIPPING IN CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Activ	June 20	Revsbeck	Dan. str	268	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Amatista	Jan. 31	—	Brit. str	522	Russell & Co	
Antonio	June 2	Wallace	Brit. str	1233	Russell & Co	
Camorta	Oct. 15	Oreille	Dut. str	1291	Adamson, Bell & Co	In Dock
Cicero	June 11	George	Brit. str	1030	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
City of Peking	June 18	Dearborn	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Crusader	June 19	Rowin	Brit. str	648	A. R. Marty	Haiphong
Dafila	May 29	Jas. Mooney	Brit. str	554	Wieler & Co	
Devonshire	June 10	A. Purvis	Brit. str	1513	Russell & Co	
Djemnah	June 22	Vaquier	Fr. str	3777	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles
Electra	June 19	Nagel	Ger. str	1162	Siemssen & Co	
Elsa	June 16	Kuschert	Ger. str	552	Wieler & Co	
Fato	June 17	P. Sorensen	Ger. str	754	Siemssen & Co	
Glenlyon	June 22	J. Sommers	Brit. str	1410	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Greyhound	June 20	T. Thomas	Brit. str	227	Adamson, Bell & Co	Canton
Hankow	—	Lloyd	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	
Harter	June 22	Grandin	Brit. str	1196	Russell & Co	Canton
Honam	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	131[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Iolani	June 13	E. Allason	Brit. str	981	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Swatow
Japanese	June 13	W. Moore	Brit. str	1204	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Johann	June 15	H. Binge	Ger. str	427	Wieler & Co	Macao
Kiukiang	—	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kong Beng	June 18	R. Jones	Brit. str	862	Yuen Fat Hong	
Kung-pai	June 14	Buchanan	Chi. str	602	C. M. S. N. Co	
Kwong-wai	June 21	J. W. Lowson	Chi. str	400	Chinese Government	
Lennox	June 17	J. Thearle	Brit. str	1327	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Mark Lane	May 18	Rob. Pexter	Brit. str	1351	Russell & Co	Coast Ports
Namoa	June 19	F. Goddard	Brit. str	863	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Shanghai
Ningpo	June 17	Wm. Potts	Brit. str	791	Siemssen & Co	
Pilot Fish	—	Stopani	Brit. tug	161	H. & W. Dods Co.	Canton
Powan	—	G. B. Lefavour	Brit. str	184[illegible]	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Propontis	June 20	G. Heasley	Brit. str	1387	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Saltee	June 17	Lerede	Fr. str	323	A. R. Marty	
Sarthe	June 22	Barguissan	Fr. str	470	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
St. Petersburg	May 30	Strousky	Rus. str	1820	Captain	
Strathleven	June 4	Pearson	Brit. str	1538	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Suez	May 17	W. M. Dodd	Brit. str	1383	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Bangkok
Taichiow	June 15	Newton	Brit. str	862	Yuen Fat Hong	Yokohama
Volga	June 20	Temple	Fr. str	885	Messageries Maritimes	Canton
Wah Yeung	Nov. 30	Y. Witt	Brit. str	313	Shing Kee	Canton
White Cloud	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yorkshire	June 10	Arnold	Brit. str	1425	Russell & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Abbie Carver	May 1	Pendleton	Amr. bk	934	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Alfred Watts	June 10	H. A. Byles	Amr. sh	1054	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Honolulu
Allie Rowe	April 30	Phillips	Haw. bg	576	Gonsalves & Co	New York
Alma	May 12	R. Alberts	Ger. bk	938	Carlowitz & Co	
Ban Lee	June 18	M. Martin	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Birnam Wood	May 25	Gregory	Brit. sh	1333	Russell & Co	
Bonafides	May 22	Nielsen	Nor. sh	1002	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg
Potvis	June 3	C. Henriksen	Nor. bk	580	Chinese	
Breeze	Feb. 25	Robinson	Brit. yacht	24	Order	
Caroline	June 8	D. Brun	Nor. bk	323	Wieler & Co	
Catalina	June 16	Pilkington	Brit. bg	481	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Charles Dennis	May 31	L. Allen	Amr. sh	1652	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Dom Enrique	June 6	Cremor	Brit. sh	1344	Carlowitz & Co	London
E. J. [illegible]	June 8	J. H. Gill	Brit. bk	519	Order	
Eliz. Nicholson	Mar. 11	Grierson	Brit. bk	904	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
F. P. Litchfield	Mar. 19	S. Bartlett	Amr. bk	1012	Gonsalves & Co	Honolulu
Furness Abbey	May 27	Marcey	Amr. bk	1044	W. Legge	
G. C. Tobey	June 17	R. G. Po'ane	Amr. bk	1490	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Gen. Bialmont	June 19	A. Zimmann	Bel. bk	865	Messageries Maritimes	New York
Glenning	June 4	Densmore	Brit. sh	1198	Pustau & Co	
Gotha	May 23	H. Sebelin	Ger. bk	810	Carlowitz & Co	S. Francisco
G. R. Skolfield	April 15	Dunning	Amr. sh	1614	M. B. Kalchia	
Halloween	May 4	R. F. Douton	Brit. sh	920	Russell & Co	
Hermann	May 26	M. Traulsen	Ger. bk	444	Wieler & Co	New York
H. S. Sanford	May 1	G. Pendleton	Amr. sh	1101	Russell & Co	
Importer	June 17	Bessels	Amr. bk	1207	Melchers & Co	
James S. Stone	June 18	Barstow	Amr. bk	674	Order	
J. D. Peters	June 10	Lane	Amr. bk	1085	Messageries Maritimes	
J. H. Bowers	June 18	J. A. Plum	Amr. bk	697	Order	
J. M. Blaikie	May 30	Faulkner	Brit. sh	1778	Melchers & Co	Victoria
Kwong-tong	April 27	S. Morales	Chi. bk	623	Gonsalves & Co	
Lady Harewood	May 5	Williams	Brit. bk	382	Wieler & Co	London
Leonora	June 12	Moreson	Aust. sh	1118	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Oasis	June 11	Dillon	Amr. sh	1050	Melchers & Co	
Q. of England	June 12	F. Safs	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	S. Francisco
St. David	April 16	W. W. Eros	Amr. sh	1535	Russell & Co	
Three Brothers	June 19	H. Kahlcke	Brit. bk	366	Chinese	
Wagrion	June 7	C. Vincent	Amr. bk	180	Captain	
Walls Castle	May 31	H. Kennett	Brit. bk	626	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Wan. Minstrel	April 14	J. J. Hudson	Brit. sch	364	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kiang-ping	—	Holmes	Chi. str	360	C. M. S. N. Co	Canton
Kiungchow	—	J. P. Hayland	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Recorder	May 28	J. H. Dutton	Brit. str	—	Order	

WHAMPOA.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amoy	June 19	Köhler	Brit. str	815	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Hangchow	June 17	Robinson	Brit. str	999	Butterfield & Swire	
Kutsang	June 21	Young	Brit. str	1425	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Kwang-lee	June 21	Andrew	Chi. str	1508	C. M. S. N. Co	
Velox	June 21	Kallsen	Ger. str	676	Ed. Schellhass & Co	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ch'ron Kamrye	July 29	Krag	Siam. bk	489	Chinese	
Milton	Mar. 19	Scot	Brit. str	149	A. Levy	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 15TH JUNE, 1886.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Bylgia	June 15	P. Weiss	Ger. bk	333	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Chateaubriand	June 6	Edwards	Brit. bk	409	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Helena	June 6	C. Hansen	Brit. bk	556	Pasedag & Co	
L'Avvenire	June 16	C. Rogers	Brit. sch	351	Chinese	
Niederdorf	June 7	C. Rubarth	Ger. sch	197	Pasedag & Co	
Norway	May 25	Abrethsen	Nor. bk	657	Pasedag & Co	
Tetuan	June 1	Roper	Brit. bk	437	Pasedag & Co	
Therese	June 1	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	391	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 12TH JUNE, 1886.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Else	June 4	Boysen	Ger. sch	287	Chinese	
Francisca	May 29	Gostard	Ger. sch	368	Chinese	
John Potts	June 9	Cargill	Brit. bk	374	Master	

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 18TH JUNE, 1886.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna Bertha	May 28	Krause	Ger. bk	476	Captain	
Austria	June 8	Dakin	Brit. bk	1106	Frazar & Co	
Childwall	May 27	Watson	Brit. bk	1296	Melchers & Co	
Chingtah	Sept. 17	—	Chi. bk	456	H. M. Schultz	
C. of Aberdeen	June 10	Morris	Brit. bk	569	W. Hewett & Co	
Farragut	June 16	Hardwick	Amr. sh	1476	Fearon, Low & Co	
Hopeful	May 16	Kilgour	Brit. sch	216	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
J. V. Troop	June 15	Farnsworth	Brit. sh	1295	Frazar & Co	
Meridian	June 9	Lange	Siam. sch	293	T. W. Song	
M. L. Cushing	April 11	Downs	Amr. sh	1575	C. & J. Trading Co	
Plymouth	June 6	Coalfleet	Brit. bk	1312	Melchers & Co	
Sarmatian	April 27	Kaenig	Brit. bk	119[illegible]	Frazar & Co	
Solidor	June 14	Scarlan	Brit. bk	240	Nils Moller	
Stalwart	June 2	Carm	Brit. sh	1545	C. & J. Trading Co	

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 5TH JUNE, 1886.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kozaki Maru	—	Christensen	Barge	400	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	

HYOGO.

IN PORT ON 15TH JUNE, 1886.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
J. S. Spinney	June 4	Curling	Amr. sh	1853	Smith, Baker & Co	
Mary A. Troop	May 12	Young	Brit. bk	1118	Meyer & Co	
Queen Emma	June [illegible]		Brit. bk	114[illegible]	Walsh, Hall & Co	
E. A. Belknap	May 5	Staples	Amr. sh	2251	C. & J. Trading Co	

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 12TH JUNE, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TON	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anglo-Indian	May 28	Richter	Brit. bk	400	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Archimede	Nov. 17	Walker	Brit. sh	1050	Master	
Assaye	May 10	Minns	Brit. bk	1350	Smith, Baker & Co	
Brunhilde	May 28	Phelps	Am. yacht	119	Captain	
Carrier Dove	June 10	Forsyth	Brit. sh	1026	Mourilyan, H & Co	
F. P. Stafford	May 4	Smith	Brit. sh	1359	Frazar & Co	
Guam	Nov. 9	Smith	Brit. sch	219	A. Clark	
Irby	June 5	Shaw	Brit. sh	1480	Messageries Maritimes	
Mercur	May 8	Dick	Brit. bg	216	Chinese	
Nardoo	June 7	Walden	Brit. bk	278	Yok Chee	
Sophie	—	Sundwik	Rus. bg	231		
Triumphant	May 5	Lawrence	Amr. sh	1954	Smith, Baker & Co	
W. B. Flint	May 5	Pearson	Amr. bk	733	Frazar & Co	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 24TH MAY, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TON	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Almatia	Dec. 5		Am. sch	337	Master	U. States
C. F. Sargeant	April 29		Amr. sh	1698	Smith, Bell & Co	U. Kingdom
Formosa	Mar. 1		Brit. bk	1555	W. F. Stevenson & Co	U. States
Granite State	May 16		Amr. sh	1624	Peele, Hubbell & Co	U. States
Grant Admiral	April 22		Amr. sh	1196	Macleod & Co	London
Kelverdale	April 22		Brit. bk	1191	W. F. Stevenson & Co	Tientsin
Louise	May 22		Ger. bg	280	Ong-apin	
Nervion	May 6		Span. bk	598	Smith, Bell & Co	
Orion	April 10		Nor. bk	636	Ker & Co.	U. States
P. N. Blanchard	May 14		Amr. sh	1581	Macleod & Co	
President	May 7		Brit. bk	960	Smith, Bell & Co	
Steinrora	May 4		Brit. sh	1107	Findlay, R. & Co	
Timandra	April 28		Brit. sh	1129	Ker & Co	New York
Wandering Jew	April 17		Amr. sh	1350	Smith, Bell & Co	U. States
Western Belle	May 7		Amr. bk	1093	Smith, Bell & Co	

ILOILO.

IN PORT ON 22ND MAY, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TON	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
E. L. Pettingill	Mar. 28		Amr. bk	811	Macleod & Co	U. States
Freeman	April 25		Amr. bk	1183	Luchsinger & Co	U. States
Panay	May 7		Amr. sh	1131	Ker & Co	Manila
Seawitch	May 5		Amr. sh	1317	Smith, Bell & Co	Boston

CEBU.

IN PORT ON [illegible] MAY, 1886.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TON	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Carniola	May 18		Brit. bk	732	Smith, Bell & Co	U. Kingdom
Har. Campbell	April 12		Brit. bk	619	J. Smith	U. States
McNear	May 15		Amr. sh	1245	Macleod & Co	New York
Melbrek	May 15		Brit. bk	837	Macleod & Co	U. States

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Foochow
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	1330	Captain R. H. Harris	Nagasaki
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Captain Powlett	Nagasaki
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. L. C. Keppel	Nagasaki
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Lt.-Com. Boteler	Hongkong
Constance	corvette	14	2590	Capt. S. H. P. Dacres	Nagasaki
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. Ed. H. M. Davis	Singapore
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Lieut.-Com. Adams	Port Hamilton
Firebrand	composite gunboat	4	160	Lieut.Com. Dickson	Nagasaki
Flying Fish	sloop	1	[illegible]	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Cruising
Heroine	corvette	8	1[illegible]70	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Hongkong
Leander	cruiser	10	[illegible]	Martin J. Dunlop	Nagasaki
Linnet	gunboat	[illegible]	[illegible]	Com. W. H. Marrack	Nagasaki
Merlin	composite gunboat	[illegible]	[illegible]30	Lt.-Com. R. B. C. Brenton	Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	[illegible]	[illegible]70	Com. Robilliard	Foochow
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Act. Com. Farquhar	Hongkong
Rambler	composite gun-vessel	3	670	Com. W. Usborne Moore	Chusan
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. R. G. Kinahan	Hongkong
Satellite	corvette	8	1430	Captain A. H. Alington	Hongkong
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Bromley	Nagasaki
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In Reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore Morant	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lieut.-Com. Hoskyns	Hongkong
Wanderer	composite sloop	3	750	Com. O. Churchill	Nagasaki
Wivern	turret ironclad	4	1450	In Reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope	Singapore

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schans	Vladivostock
Alert	American corvette	4	800	Commander J. C. Barclay	Yokohama
Aspic	French gunboat	4	—	Captain Rupé	Saigon
Comete	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Noirot	Haiphong
Djigit	Russian gunboat	—	—	Captain Muller	Vladivostock
Elisabeth	German corvette	21	2[illegible]00	Com. J. Schering	Singapore
Ermak	Russian transport	4	80	Captain Koltchau	Vladivostock
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	6	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Hugon	French corvette	—	—	Comdr. C. Touchard	Tourane
Iltis	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut.-Com. Hofmeir	Swatow
Kreysser	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Ostolopoff	Korea
La Clochetterie	French corvette	16	[illegible]50	Captain de Barbeyrac	Nagasaki
Marion	American corvette	—	—	Com. M. Miller	Wuhu
Marq. del Duero	Spanish gunboat	—	—	Capt. Jose Gaug Manad	Hongkong
Monocacy	American gunboat	8	750	Com. F. J. Higginson	Canton
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Moltsoff	Korea
Nautilus	German gunboat	4	1600	Captain Rötger	Nagasaki
Nautilus	Austrian gunboat	—	—	Captain Spitzler	Shanghai
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Vladivostock
Omaha	American corvette	12	—	Captain T. O. Selfridge	Yokohama
Ossipee	American corvette	8	800	Capt. J. J. McGlinsey	Yokohama
Palos	American gunboat	6	500	Lieut.-Com. T. Nelson	Nagasaki
Primauguet	French corvette	17	550	Captain M. Baze	Shanghai
Rapido	Italian cruiser	5	350	Captain Cravosio	Hongkong
Rio Lima	Portuguese gunboat	4	100	Capt. Rafael d'Andrade	Hongkong
Roland	French cruiser	15	550	Captain Mayet	Chefoo
Sagittaire	French gunboat	4	100	Commander Krantz	Chefoo
Seevooch	Russian cruiser	13	—	Captain Surief	Korea
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Vladivostock
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. Avila	Macao
Tongouse	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostock
Trenton	American frigate	14	3000	Captain Phythian	Singapore
Turenne	French frigate	14	4550	Captain Dupuis	Chefoo
Velasco	Spanish corvette	—	—	E. F. Botran	Hongkong
Vipère	French gunboat	4	100	Captain de la Peyrère	Chefoo
V. Monomach	Russian frigate	20	—	Captain Hiltebrandt	Nagasaki
Vostock	Russian gunboat	4	—	Commander Molchonsky	Vladivostock

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	450	265	Lim-kwok-chung	Hongkong
Cheo-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	80	20	Chinese	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	2	80	17	do.	—
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	450	265	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Chop-chung	Viceroy's gunboat	5	500	300	Chinese	Canton
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	3	320	200	do.	Canton
Hai-cheong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	4	320	200	do.	—
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	3	450	310	do.	Hongkong
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	3	350	200	do.	Canton
Lien-chi	Viceroy's gunboat	3	20	180	do.	—
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	800	500	do.	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	9	150	100	do.	Canton
San-hing	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tchun-tung	Viceroy's gunboat	3	170	170	do.	

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THE COLLECTION OF CHINESE DUTIES ON OPIUM AND THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG.

I.

If all reports are to be trusted some proposal for the collection of the Chinese duties on opium in the port of Hongkong will be laid before the joint commission which has recently been appointed under the Chefoo Convention. The London correspondent of the *Japan Mail,* whose remarks are given elsewhere, says that a project has been put forward by a very high authority for dealing with opium smuggling and the blockade of Hongkong, by which scheme, he says, "every ounce of opium entering the harbour of Hongkong, whether its ultimate destination be China, California, Australia, Manila, or Hongkong itself, shall be put on board a Chinese hulk there, in other words, be put in bond, and not released until it has paid at the rate of Tls. 110 per chest, that is, the Tls. 30 import duty, and Tls. 80 compounded *lekin,* arranged for the Chinese ports under the new Opium Convention." It is also reported that a Guild or Syndicate has been formed to farm the collection of the duties. It matters little which shape the scheme may take, this Colony must protest with one voice against any proposal which shall directly or indirectly infringe British sovereignty over the island or which may appear in Chinese eyes as a recognition of Chinese sovereignty. This colony has been acquired by right of conquest, and we are not tenants-at-will of the Emperor of China, nor are we here by sufferance. Any surrender that can be construed in the opposite sense by the Chinese officials or people should be carefully avoided. However anxious we may be that the Chinese Government should not be defrauded of any of their revenue through smuggling from Hongkong, it is no part of the duty of the British Authorities to collect that revenue. We have already shown that the amount of opium smuggled from Hongkong has been enormously exaggerated, and experience of Chinese ways has taught us that it would be impossible to permit the establishment of a Chinese Collectorate in our midst on account of the abuses it would lead to. Moreover, as the *Japan Mail* correspondent points out, it would be most improper and unfair to tax opium intended for consumption in Hongkong, Australia, Manila, and other places outside limits of the Chinese Empire for the benefit of the Chinese Government. Hongkong is a distributing centre for many places, the consumers in which would object to pay the enhanced price and would go elsewhere for their supplies. In fact it is easy to foresee that any attempt to deal with opium in the way mentioned by this correspondent would lead to the removal of the trade to another foreign port where no such vexatious arrangement existed. We have reason to believe that the firms engaged in the opium trade in this Colony are preparing a petition to the Government on the subject, and it will no doubt have its due weight. The memorial of the Shanghai merchants to the British Minister, published in another column, deals with an entirely different subject, namely, the increased duty on the drug about to be levied in accordance with the terms of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention, but this memorial seems to us to be a little late in the day—a step on a par with the shutting of the stable door after the steed has been stolen. The firms should have protested before the Opium Agreement was signed in July last, instead of leaving it until the Convention itself has been ratified. Well may Sir JOHN WALSHAM remark that it is not in his power to reopen the discussion of questions that have already been decided. All that can be done now is to test the working of the new arrangement, and requesting a modification of the terms of the agreement if it prove unsatisfactory. Far different is it in the case of Hongkong and the collection of the Chinese duties on opium. Here we are pledged to nothing by the Chefoo Convention, and if the Government is firm and the community back it up strongly, no agreement injurious to the best interests of the colony, subversive of its freedom, or destructive of its trade can possibly be arrived at. The Hon. J. RUSSELL thoroughly understands the question, and is in sympathy with the feelings of the colonists on this matter, but his hands should be strengthened as much as possible, since it is probable some such scheme as that indicated by the correspondent of the *Japan Mail* may be mooted.

II.

The petition of the Opium Merchants of Hongkong, published in another column, brings clearly into view the momentous interests dependent on the decision of the Joint Commission which is shortly to sit with reference to the protection of the Chinese revenue and the blockade of Hongkong. The loss of the Indian trade to this colony would be an irreparable disaster, and this is what the petitioners say will be the result of the establishment of a Chinese Customs collectorate here. Last year over seventy-five million of rupees were remitted from Hongkong to India against opium shipped to this port, and some 150,000 bales of yarn (valued at about ten millions and a half of dollars) were also imported from India. The opium merchants are likewise the importers of yarn and other Indian produce, and in the event of their leaving the colony they would undoubtedly take this important trade with them, so that it is not too much to say that the turn-over of the colony would be reduced by from forty-five to fifty million dollars, or say £8,000,000 sterling. It is simply out of the question that the British Government could assent to any proposal the effect of which would be to remove this large trade to another and non-British colony. If Hongkong were the only place at which the opium trade could possibly be carried on the proposal to assist the Chinese in collecting their revenue would be less outrageous, but when there is the prospect of its simply having the effect of transferring the trade elsewhere, thus injuring Hongkong without in any way improving the position of the Chinese Government, it is at once placed beyond the pale of serious argument. The petitioners admit that a certain amount of smuggling does exist, but they refer to the report of the Smuggling Commission in 1882, which stated that the amount smuggled was comparatively small, and the petitioners say that their own experience of the manner in which the traffic is conducted by the Chinese, when the drug passes into their hands, is completely in accord with the conclusion of the Commission. All the evidence tends in this direction. The Smuggling Commission found that in the year 1882 the balance of opium remaining to be accounted for in Hongkong after deducting the import into China through the Foreign Customs from the total amount received here was 19,856 piculs. For the year 1875 the Native Customs returns are available, and show that of the 21,670 piculs of opium imported into Hongkong that year duty was collected by the Native Authorities on 10,813 piculs. In the same year Sir THOMAS WADE estimated the amount boiled at Hongkong for local consumption and export and that shipped in its raw state elsewhere than to China at 7,500 piculs. Taking the returns for that year as a guide the Commission reported that the number of piculs of opium smuggled into China from Hongkong could not be more than 4,000. Last year the quantity imported into Hongkong was 90,330 piculs, and the quantity imported in foreign vessels into Chinese ports was 66,646 piculs, leaving a balance to be accounted for at Hongkong of 23,684 piculs. How much of this was passed through the Native Custom houses can only be conjectured, but it is not likely to have been less than in 1875. An important piece of evidence on the subject is given by Mr. A. E. HIPPISLEY, Commissioner of Customs at Canton, in his report for last year. This gentleman says:—

> The import appearing in our statistics is of course but a mere fraction of what is required to meet the consumption of this populous city and of the districts supplied from it. Endeavour has frequently been made to form something like a correct estimate of the amount of Foreign Opium imported annually into this province, but the absence of statistics of goods paying duty to the Superintendent has always reduced such estimates to little more than guesswork. As an aid for such an estimate, it will therefore be of interest to mention the terms upon which the collection of the lekin on crude and prepared opium in this province has recently been farmed. The farmers guarantee to pay into the provincial exchequer annually for a term of at least two years, under a penalty of Tls. 100,000, and at their option, for a term of six years, the sum of Tls. 850,000 and (though the heads of offices are to be appointed by the Viceroy) to themselves defray all expenses for salaries, for steam cruisers, and for preventive service generally. These expenses cannot, it is estimated by those most competent to judge, amount to less than some Tls. 20,000 a month. The farmers will therefore have to collect over one million taels before they can recoup themselves; and as the amount of the farm does not include duty (which has to be paid to the Superintendent), but lekin only, which is to be Tls. 55 per picul, this means that lekin will have to be collected on at least 20,000 piculs. Now, the average annual import during the years 1880 to 1884 into this province through the Foreign Customs at Swatow, Canton, Kiungchow, and Pakhoi amounts to but 8,500 piculs. It is scarcely likely that the farmers would have entered into this contract unless they saw a strong probability of making profit by it. It therefore seems fair to conclude that they anticipate being able to collect lekin on another 11,500 piculs, and that the import into Kwangtung province which pays no duty to the Foreign Customs must exceed that quantity.

If Mr. HIPPISLEY's figures, 11,500 piculs, be correct, this would leave 12,184 piculs still to be accounted for, from which has again to be deducted the quantity consumed locally and that shipped elsewhere than to China. Taking the latter as being the same in amount as estimated by Sir THOMAS WADE in 1875, we have between four and five thousand chests left as the utmost amount that can possibly be smuggled. The probability is that it is much less, for since 1875 the local consumption must have largely increased, and probably also the export elsewhere than to China, while the 11,500 piculs mentioned by Mr. HIPPISLEY as likely to come under the cognisance of the *lekin* farmers is mentioned as a minimum quantity. The fact therefore seems to be that the revenue of China is tolerably well protected by the Customs stations at the entrances to this harbour, which constitute the so-called blockade. That this blockade is vexatious and injurious to the trade of the colony there can be no doubt, but we must agree with the opium merchants that the fact of the Chinese Government promising to remove the blockade from Hongkong is wholly incommensurate with the amount of harm that would be produced by the establishment of any form of collection of Chinese Customs in the island. But the Government will fail in its duty to the colony if it does not seize the present opportunity of pressing, if not for the removal of the Customs stations at the entrances to the harbour, at least for the publication of the tariff, and some effective guarantee for the proper conduct of the service, so that, in the words of the Smuggling Commission, "the trade of Hongkong shall not be subjected to irregular, indefinite, or an exceptional taxation, and that vessels and goods shall not be forfeited, or persons trading to or from Hongkong be punished for smuggling, unless by some competent and open tribunal in which complete confidence may be reposed by the Hongkong Government."

CHINESE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It is strange and apparently anomalastic that the Chinese, with their ancient civilization and peace-loving proclivities, should still retain so much of the inherent savagery of the true barbarian. The race is neither pugnacious nor blood-thirsty, but a latent brutality underlies the normal placidity of their demeanour and their patient endurance of wrong or oppression. How far the people are responsible for this subdued ferocity is a question not often asked even by those who make a study of their manners and customs. We are of opinion that Chinese laws and their administration are in great part responsible for this regrettable want of feeling. The people generally are not hard hearted nor devoid of the milk of human kindness. Hospitals and foundling houses exist in many cities, supported by the free gifts of the charitable, and the lepers are treated with some consideration for their miserable state. The poor are relieved by the wealthier classes, and in times of scarcity or disaster the benevolent are ready enough to contribute to the help of their less fortunate countrymen. It is true the poorer classes, rendered callous by long companionship with want and misery, often show an insensibility to the sufferings of others that is simply shocking to Western ideas, but is that so wonderful considering their training and surroundings? The law, which should be just and impartial and not cruel even when severe, in China is Draconian in spirit and merciless in its administration. Order is maintained—where it is kept at all—by rigorous punishments, inflicted ruthlessly and without compassion. Capital punishment is freely awarded for piracy, robbery, and other offences as well as murder, and is inflicted with an absolute disregard of decency. The brutal and disgusting method of hanging adopted by Western nations is a most atrocious outrage upon and scandal to the civilization of the nineteenth century, but it is at least carried out in a sober and orderly manner, without needless humiliation being heaped on the criminal. In China executions take place in batches, the criminals are carried, like pigs, in baskets, bound, and shot out on the ground, ranged in row, and then decapitated without ceremony and sometimes with such bungling that horrible scenes ensue. When, as was the case recently at Canton, a parricide is put to death by the *ling chih,* or lingering process, a most sickening and revolting spectacle is offered to the curious in horrors. This form of punishment is thoroughly barbarous, and worthy only of the Red Indians of North America, who were wont to bind their victims to a stake and skin them or cut them slowly to pieces. It is high time that the Chinese Government commenced a reform of their judicial procedure and modes of punishment. Such inhuman torments as the *ling chih* and the tortures that disgrace Chinese Courts and bring infamy on their administration of justice should be abolished as preliminary steps in the path of reform. Scenes like that lately witnessed on board the Chinese transport *Meefoo* ought, in like manner, to be put a stop to. A small party of pirates or robbers make their way on board among some two thousand two hundred disbanded soldiers, and in order to suppress these fellows resort is had to a system of massacre of the most cold blooded description. No doubt the men thus summarily disposed of were great rascals, and possibly some deserved no better fate, but their offence on board the *Meefoo* certainly did not justify such a ferocious sentence. We sincerely hope the Peking Government will cause inquiry to be made into this abominable butchery, and in fitting and marked manner signify their displeasure with and disapproval of such proceedings. For their own credit's sake—if for no higher reason—the Peking Authorities ought to refuse sanction to such a piece of flagrant barbarity.

THE TRADE-ROUTES TO YUNNAN.

Mr. HOSIE, in his paper on the trade of Western and South-Western China, having enumerated the various rivers of which Yunnan is the birthplace, goes on to say:—"Of all these rivers the only two that are navigable into Yunnan are the Songkoi and the Yangtsze, with its tributary the Talruan, and these not without some difficulty. Here, then, we have two water routes into Yunnan, one in the south and the other in the north. But the West River is navigated from Canton to Pe-se, close to the south-eastern frontier of the province, and is a very important trade highway to Southern and Eastern Yunnan. In default of a waterway in the west communication is kept up by the Bhamo-Ta-li Fu route, which, being now partly within our Indian Empire, has attracted no little attention and raised considerable expectations for British trade. It is, indeed, a pity that these expectations are doomed to disappointment. The total import and export trade by this route three years ago did not exceed half a million sterling. I entered very minutely into the question of this trade when I visited Ta-li Fu in 1883, and I can speak with some confidence of the area which this route supplies. Ta-li Fu and Yungpai T'ing form its western and southern boundary respectively, and it is from it that the Ta-ping Valley draws its requirements. The country east of Ta-li Fu is supplied from Yunnan Fu, the capital of the province, which again draws both from Canton by the West River and from Shanghai by the Yangtsze. The difficulties of the Bhamo route are so great that no great improvement is possible, and no great development of trade can result." Mr. HOSIE's pessimistic view of the Bhamo route is hardly justified. The fact that the total import and export trade by this route three years ago did not exceed half-a-million sterling is not necessarily due altogether to the difficulties of the passes or the badness of the roads. Ten years ago the foreign goods sent up the Yangtsze from Hankow did not exceed £40,000 in value, but with an improvement in the transit pass system the average value for the five years ended 31st December, 1884, reached £750,000. If trade by the Bhamo route were carried on under a similar system of transit passes is there any reason to suppose it would not increase in like ratio? The very fact that trade is carried on at all in the almost total absence of effective government or security for person and property along a great part of its extent proves that the route is capable of being turned to good account under a system more conducive to the development of trade. Under existing conditions it is almost surprising that there should be any trade at all. In this same paper Mr. HOSIE corrects the report made by Lieutenant DAWSON in 1869 on the navigation of the Upper Yangtsze, and we venture to predict that Mr. HOSIE's own verdict on the Bhamo route will on further investigation also be found to stand in need of revision. Mr. HOSIE is emphatically of opinion that the Yangtsze is the most important trade route for Yunnan, but he agrees with Mr. COLQUHOUN that "the configuration of Yunnan is such that no single route can reach or 'tap' the whole trade of the province. To propose one route for the whole country is like advocating some quack medicine for a patient who lies ill with half-a-dozen ailments." Notwithstanding the competition of the Song-koi, and the much more formidable competition of the Yangtsze, there is ample room for trade by the West River, which, as Mr. HOSIE says, is navigated close to the south-eastern frontier of Yunnan and is a very important trade highway to Southern and Eastern Yunnan and feeds a district which could only be imperfectly served by any of the other routes. It behoves the merchants having interests in the south of China, therefore, to continue the agitation both for the opening of the West River to steam navigation and the strict enforcement of the transit pass rules. Mr. HOSIE in his paper speaks of the great development of trade by the Yangtsze which followed on the adoption of improved rules for the issue of transit passes. In the Canton Customs returns the table headed "Transit Trade" is entered "nil." The fiscal system of Kwangtung is certainly not such as to render the transit pass less necessary for the protection of foreign goods than it has been found to be in other parts of the empire.

HONGKONG OPIUM MERCHANTS AND THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The following petition has been presented by the opium merchants to His Excellency the Acting Governor, Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.:—

To His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

The 21st day of June, 1886.

The Petition of the undersigned merchants showeth as follows:—

1.—As the Commission appointed under the Chefoo Convention and the Supplementary Agreement of last year is about to commence its labours, your Petitioners, the undersigned Merchants, who are largely interested in the Opium Trade of this Colony, deem it a fitting opportunity to bring to Your Excellency's notice certain facts connected with the Opium Trade, which, in their opinion, should not be lost sight of by the Commission, not only in your Petitioners' interests but also in those of the Colony generally.

2.—Your Petitioners are aware that the much canvassed question of a Chinese Custom House in Hongkong has long since been definitely settled by the Home Government, who decided that such an institution, having regard to International law and usage, could not be established in a British Crown Colony; yet articles have recently been published in the *Shun Pao* and other Northern papers, and it is a matter of common rumour amongst the Chinese here to-day, that this, or a similar question, is about to be revived by the Commissioners at the forthcoming Commission.

3.—It is said that in return for this concession the Chinese Authorities propose to offer as a set off the removal of the blockade from the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

4.—The alleged object of the establishment of such a Customs service here, is, as far as your Petitioners can learn, to put a stop to the smuggling of the foreign drug into the mainland.

5.—It is true that a certain amount of smuggling does exist, but it doubtless is in the recollection of Your Excellency that the Commission appointed in 1882 to investigate this particular subject came to the conclusion that a comparatively small quantity, bearing an insignificant proportion to the total amount imported, reaches the mainland without paying the Customs duties through the Native collectorates, and your Petitioners would mention that their own experience of the manner in which the traffic is conducted by the Chinese, when the drug passes into their hands, is completely in accord with the conclusions of the Commission.

6.—Your Petitioners would submit to Your Excellency that whenever a heavy import duty is levied on any commodity, attempts will continue to be made to evade it, and would cite the instance of India, where, with a large and experienced staff of officials, and a cordon of stations round the producing districts, it has been found impracticable to suppress smuggling altogether. (On this point your Petitioners would refer Your Excellency to the report of the opium debate in the House of Commons, in the *Times* of 5th May, 1886.)

7.—Your Excellency will easily understand that there are many weighty reasons why the highest Chinese Authorities allege that smuggling from Hongkong assumes much greater proportions than is actually the case, and your Petitioners would respectfully submit that it is contrary to the Sovereign rights of an independent State, to collect within its borders the Custom duties of a Foreign State. In the present instance such an act would do away with the freedom of this port and injure the trade of the Colony in a manner which your Petitioners think has never been properly considered.

8.—The immunity which this Colony has so far enjoyed from any State interference has materially contributed to the development of its trade and shipping, and it is with feelings of alarm that your Petitioners have heard the present rumours as to the projected collection here of Customs dues on an article of commerce in which they are largely and principally interested, for they clearly foresee that any impost of this nature can only result in one end. The inevitable consequence must be the diversion of the Opium trade to Macao, Saigon or some other Foreign Port, and with the Opium trade would disappear from this Colony the vast and increasing trade in Yarn and other Indian Produce, of which your Petitioners are almost the sole importers, and in the event of their leaving the Colony would undoubtedly take this important trade with them in addition to that of Opium.

9.—Your Petitioners would here mention that during the year 1885 over seventy-five millions of rupees were remitted from Hongkong to India, against opium shipped to this port, a great deal of which was not sold here but shipped to neighbouring out-ports in Foreign steamers. Some 150,000 bales of yarn (valued at about ten millions and a half of Dollars) were also imported from India last year.

10.—It is not conceivable that there is a Foreign Colony or Settlement in this part of the Globe, that would not be too glad to offer every inducement to merchants, carrying on a business similar to that of your Petitioners, to settle in, and conduct their trade from that quarter.

11.—Your Petitioners also submit that the fact (if it be a fact) of the Chinese Government promising to remove the Blockade from Hongkong is wholly incommensurate with the amount of harm that would be produced by the establishment of any form of collection of Chinese Customs in the Island.

12.—Your Petitioners submit to Your Excellency that the diversion of the great Indian trade of this Colony to a Foreign State, and the withdrawal of an immense amount of capital from Hongkong could not but have a very detrimental, if [illegible] indeed disastrous, effect upon the Colony, and your Petitioners therefore pray Your Excellency to strenuously oppose a measure calculated to operate so prejudicially to the interests of this Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
E. D. SASSOON & CO.
BELILIOS & CO.
TATA & CO.
ABRAHAM, EZEKIEL & CO.
EBRAHIMBHOY PABANY
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY & CO.
THARIA TOPAN
JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY
R. DEVJEE
CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & CO.
REHIMBHOY HABIBBHOY
N. MODY & CO.

Per pro. S. J. DAVID & CO.
F. S. SHOOKER
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.
MEHTA & CO.
E. N. MEHTA & CO.
R. S. WOONWALLA & CO.
H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL
HAJEE MAHOMED & CO.
H. M. M. ALLY & CO.
MIRZA EBRAHIM & CO.
A. EBRAHIM & CO.
HAJI HAMED HAJI ESACK & CO.

THE HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE ARMAMENTS OF THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us with a request for its publication:—

(Copy.)

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
9th June, 1886.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Committee of this Chamber held on the 7th instant, considerable discussion took place with reference to the report now circulating in the Colony that, muzzle-loading guns had arrived and were still being sent out, to arm certain of the new Forts.

The Committee wish to call the attention of the Government to the fact, that the sums of £55,625 and £60,000 were voted by the Legislative Council on the distinct understanding that the armament to be provided by the Imperial Government for the whole of the Forts was to be of the best and latest pattern of breech-loading ordnance, capable of resisting the attacks of the heaviest of modern ironclads.

The Committee will be glad of any information the local Government may have it in their power to give, with a view of satisfying the mind of the public on this point.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. RYRIE, Chairman.

The Hon. F. Stewart, LL.D., Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.—No. 937.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1886.

SIR,—I am instructed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to inform you, in reply to your letter of 9th June, 1886, that you have, to a certain extent, misunderstood the conditions of the armament, and that it was never intended that the new Forts were to be provided with breech-loading ordnance only.

Such provision would be unnecessary and extravagant, as there are several places in which, for reverse fire and short ranges, muzzle-loading guns will be as effective as breech-loaders.

His Excellency has been informed that the muzzle-loading guns, which have recently been sent out, are for such places only, and for interior and existing works; and he is assured that, so far from there being any intention of deviating from the arrangement by which breech-loading guns of the best and latest pattern are to be provided for the sea batteries, it is highly probable that the armament originally proposed will be somewhat augmented in number and increased in power.

The exact disposition of the armament must necessarily be left to the decision of the Military Authorities.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

The following are extracts from the report of Dr. Eitel, Inspector of Schools, for last year:—

Education Department,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on Education for the year 1885.

The total number of schools, subject to supervision and annual examination by the Government, amounted, in the year 1885, to 90, as, compared with 63 in 1880, and 39 in 1875. The total number of scholars enrolled in schools subject to supervision and annual examination by the Government amounted, during the year 1885, to 5,833, as compared with 3,886 in 1880, and 2,606 in 1875. It appears, therefore, that there has been an increase of 51 schools and 3,412 scholars during the last 10 years.

The number of schools at work during the year 1885 was the same (90) as in 1884, but the attendance, instead of increasing as hitherto was generally the rule from year to year, fell off in 1885. In the year 1884 as many as 5,835 scholars were enrolled, but in 1885 only 5,833. This falling off, instead of increasing, of the attendances was caused by local disturbances which took place in October, 1884, when about 10 per cent. of the Chinese children attending school were suddenly withdrawn and many of the children were removed from the Colony.

The above mentioned 90 schools, which were supervised and examined by the Government during the year 1885, may be roughly divided into Government schools (wholly or partially maintained and controlled by the Government) and Mission schools (subsidized by the Government on the basis of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme.) The Government schools, whilst abstaining from religious teaching in the Christian sense of the word, provide the moral-religious teaching of Confucianism, because it is inseparable from the teaching of the Chinese classical language, and, in the case of 6 schools, add to it purely secular English teaching. The Mission schools, whilst giving a religious and distinctly Christian education, are inspected and examined by the Government and receive annual grants, without any reference to specifically religious teaching, simply on the basis of the detailed results as exhibited by the examination of every individual scholar under the respective standards fixed by the Grant-in-Aid scheme. Strictly speaking, therefore, none of the schools under the supervision of the Government are absolutely secular schools, though the Government schools may be said to be non-Christian schools, nor does the Government make any payment or give any grant directly in support of religious teaching. At the same time it is evident that the educational policy of the Government, whilst abstaining from all interference with religious teaching, has, during the last 12 years, practically had the effect of encouraging distinctly religious education. The gradual change which the proportion of Government schools and Mission schools underwent, since the introduction of the Grant-in-Aid scheme, sufficiently proves this statement. In the year 1873, when the Grant-in-Aid scheme came into operation, there were under Government supervision 30 Government schools and 6 Mission schools. In the year 1880, there were 36 Government schools and 27 Mission schools, and in the year 1885 we had 35 Government schools with an enrolment of 1,792 scholars and 55 Mission schools with 4,041 scholars under Government supervision. As this remarkable growth of Christian Mission schools is principally due to the grants annually given by the Government on that equitable basis of "payment for definite results in definite (not specifically religious) subjects," whilst at the same time the Chinese and other non-Christian taxpayers had a fairly sufficient number of non-Christian schools provided for their special purposes, justice has been done to the various conflicting educational interests represented by the heterogeneous mass of taxpayers in the Colony.

The expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the above mentioned 5,833 children, enrolled, during the year 1885, in 90 schools under Government inspection, amounted altogether to $36,092.03 or $6.18 per head. These expenses were distributed as follows. The Government Central School, with 596 scholars, cost the Government $12,835.00, or $21.61 per head. The Government schools, outside the Central school, with 790 scholars, cost the Government $3,570.80 or $4.52 per head. The Aided Government schools (in the village), with 406 scholars, cost the Government $1,737.68 or $2.58 per head. The Grant-in-Aid schools (denominational Mission schools), with 4,041 scholars, cost the Government $14,593.39, or $3.61 per head.

The proportion of boys to girls enrolled in schools under Government supervision continues to improve year by year, the progress thus made being entirely due to the satisfactory working of the Grand-in-Aid system and the efforts made by the several Missionary Societies. In 1873, when the Grand-in-Aid system first came into operation, the proportion of girls to boys enrolled in schools under the supervision of the Government, was as 1 to 6; in the year 1880, it stood at 1 to 4; and in the year 1885 (as in the preceding year) it was as 1 to 3. As the last census, taken in 1881, showed but a slight excess of the number of boys, as compared with the number of girls, resident in Hongkong, there is evidently yet much room for further extention of female education in the Colony. There were, in the year 1885, altogether 30 girls' schools at work under the supervision of the Government. Of these 30 schools, as many as 12 are under the management of the London Mission; 6 are under the management of the Female Education Society (Baxter Vernacular schools); 5 are Roman Catholic schools; 3 are Mission schools of the Church of England, and the remainder consists of 1 Basel Mission school, 1 Berlin Mission school, 1 Wesleyan Methodist school, and 1 Government school. The majority of these girls schools, as many as 22, are purely Chinese schools, giving to Chinese girls a Christian education in the Chinese language. One school attempted, by way of experiment, to reach the half-caste Chinese girls in the Colony and offered to give them a Chinese education with English in addition, but the experiment proved a complete failure. There is, it seems, no appreciable demand among the purely Chinese girls of the Colony for English teaching, and the half-caste Chinese girls, who would like to learn English, are too few in number and too scattered to encourage similar attempts by means of day-schools. A boarding-school might have better prospects. There are, further, 2 girls' schools giving, to Chinese children only, a European education in the Chinese language. For Portuguese children there are 3 schools, giving a European education in the Portuguese language, and 2 Schools giving to European and Portuguese girls a European education in the English language. There is but one small private School in the Colony where English Protestant children can be educated. Mr. Belilios established, during the year 1885, a scheme calculated to encourage the promoters of female education in the Colony, and most of the above mentioned girls' schools competed at the end of the year for the medals and prizes provided by the Trustees of the funds so generously given for this purposes by Mr. Belilios.

The system followed by me, in examining the various classes of the Government Central School, was virtually the same as that adopted in previous years, except that most of the papers set were proposed by the Headmaster (for the purpose of determining the award of the annual prizes and scholarships of the School), and consequently the questions which the scholars had to answer at this examination were of a more searching character, affording a test somewhat more severe than I would have thought necessary. Nevertheless the result obtained was very good, as 95.38 per cent. passed, and it compares, under the circumstances, quite favourably with the result (95.58 per cent.) obtained in the preceding year.

Comparing the details with the results of the previous year's examination, I find that the Central School has, on the whole, made considerable progress, especially in the subjects of grammar, map-drawing, arithmetic, reading, and dictation. In a few subjects, notably Euclid (where there was a decrease of 24 per cent. in the percentage of passes obtained), mensuration (decrease, 16.05 per cent.), and composition (decrease, 7.93 per cent.) there was, however, a falling off observable, which I ascribe more to the greater severity of the test applied at this examination than to anything else. In Class I. only 83.75 per cent. passed (as compared with 92 per cent. in the preceding year). The progress made by this Class was most marked in dictation, reading, and algebra, but in this Class also occurred the above mentioned falling off in Euclid, mensuration and composition. Class II. distinguished itself considerably in the subjects of reading, dictation, and translation, doing also in Euclid comparatively better than Class I. But Class III. was peculiarly unfortunate. Whilst scoring 100 per cent. of passes in reading (as compared with 83.33 per cent. gained in the preceding year), and 89.65 per cent. of passes in dictation (as compared with 76.66 per cent. gained in the preceding year), this class exhibited a considerable falling off in all the other subjects. The remaining classes of the Central School did all very well at this examination, but most especially so Classes X. and XI. both of which gained, in almost every subject, a higher percentage of passes than that obtained in the preceding year.

Comparing the results of the Anglo-Chinese examination of 1885 with those of the preceding year, I find the Anglo-Chinese classes of the Central School made, on the whole, great progress in 1885 in Chinese knowledge. In fact, the second and third divisions of these Anglo-Chinese classes gained, in 1885, in every single subject, a much higher percentage of passes. The first division did not nearly so well, and the third division did worse in every subject, copy writing excepted, than in the preceding year. But, on the whole, considerable advantages appear to have been derived from the change in the system of teaching introduced by the Headmaster and from the use of the School-book Committee's First Reading Book adopted in these classes during the year 1885. The Chinese examination of the Central School exhibited also very fair results in all classes but one. Classes II., III., and V., gained a higher percentage of passes this year in every subject, and Class I., in every subject but one, and even there the difference was very slight (87 per cent. in 1884, and 86 per cent. in 1885). But Class IV. shows, on comparing the percentage of passes obtained in 1885 with that of the preceding year, a considerable falling off in every single subject.

The examination of those Government Schools (at Saiyingp'un, Wantsai, Wongnaich'ung, Yaumati, and Stanley), which give exactly the same education as that provided by the lower half of the Central School, shewed decidedly good results. There is also abundant evidence indicating that the system introduced some years ago of giving, on the basis of an annual competitive examination, free tuition in the higher Classes of the Central School to a few prize scholars of those outside Schools, has supplied a healthy stimulus. As the smartest of the boys drafted from those outside schools into the Central School occasionally rise to be monitors and pupil-teachers, some of them will eventually be available as teachers in their own villages.

Those Government schools and aided schools which give an exclusively Chinese education call for no special remarks, with the exception of the matter of attendance, which has always been very irregular in these schools because they are essentially schools for the poor. In the villages of Shaukiwan, Shekò, Stanley, and Aberdeen, many of the children are periodically withdrawn from school during the fishing seasons for employment on board the fishing junks. In the village of Tait'amtuk the school was gradually emptied last year and had to be closed because the Water Works give so much remunerative employment to the villagers of both sexes and of all ages, that the children who previously attended school are now employed in the lighter kinds of agricultural work. In Tanglungchau the employment of children in the sugar refinery interferes to a slight extent with the school attendance. But all over the Colony the children of the poor are, as everywhere in the world where attendance is not compulsory, largely withheld from school because they contribute in someway or other towards the support of the family. These circumstances, together with the fact that many Chinese girls, being purchased children, are at an early age employed as domestic servants, contribute to swell the number of uneducated children in the Colony, which I roughly estimate at 11,367.

As regards the results of the examinations of the Grant-in-Aid schools, the first point of importance is, at present, the working of the Revised Scheme (of 1883) which came into operation in the year 1884. The changes introduced by this revision were intended, in the first instance, to reduce the earning power of those inexpensive Chinese Schools (in Class I.) which give a purely Chinese education and which formerly earned abnormally high grants as compared with the grants earned by English schools, and, in the second instance, to induce the masters of those Chinese schools (in Class I.) to bring forward a larger proportion of their scholars into the higher Standards (IV., V., and VI.) of the Grant-in-Aid scheme. It will be seen from my last year's report that the working of the Revised Scheme appeared to show in its first year (1884) rather favourable results, for the aims which the Government had in view, in changing the conditions of the Scheme, were evidently realised to a great extent, as the earning power of those schools in Class I. was materially reduced (in some cases even 37 per cent.) and a considerable increase occurred in the number of children brought forward into two of the higher Standards (IV. and V).

The effects of the Revision of the Grant-in-Aid scheme, as exhibited by the results of the year 1885, are of the same nature as those noticed in my report for the preceding year. It will be observed, in the first instance, that since the revision of the Scheme took effect, fewer children were presented for examination in the lowest Standard (I.) than in 1883. This is not a result to be deplored, as the children, who under the old Scheme would have been examined in Standard I., were actually examined in higher Standard (II.) Of the 128 children examined in 1885 in Standard I., only 80 passed and 48 failed, and I noticed that most of those who failed were far below the former average of age. The effect of the revision of the Scheme so far as Standard I. in schools of Class I. is concerned (reducing the value of a pass from $5 to $2) appears to me to have been a tendency, on the part of the teachers, to bring forward children at an abnormally early age for examination in Standard I. and to place children who ought to be in Standard I. at once under the teaching of Standard II. I am therefore inclined to recommend that, on a future revision of the Scheme, the value of a pass in Standard I. be raised from $2 to $3 and that copywriting be taken in this Standard (but not to be counted if the scholar has not passed in two of the other subjects). It will be observed, secondly, that the results of the year 1885 show, as far as all the higher Standards are concerned, that the aims of the revision of the Scheme, both as regards a reduction of the earning power of these schools in Class I and also as regards the needful increase of scholars to be brought forward in the higher Standards, have been secured to a certain extent in 1885 as well as in the preceding year. I am inclined to think it might be well, on a future revision of the Scheme, to take copywriting in Standards V. and VI., which would act as a further encouragement to teachers to bring forward more scholars in those highest Standards.

Four of the schools in Class I. succeeded, even under the revised Scheme, in gaining a grant slightly exceeding the amount actually expended during the year. These are, however, schools with exceptionally large attendance, particularly well placed and through European supervision managed at a cheap rate. I do not think that the value of passes in schools of this Class admits of any further reduction without causing a serious check to the advance of education in the Colony. Nor is there, looking broadly at the proportion which the grants paid to the various Grant-in-Aid schools for 1885 actually bear to the expenses incurred by those Schools during the same year, any reason to think that the grants are now disproportionately high. The Grant-in-Aid schools may be divided into cheap and expensive schools. All the schools in Class I. which give simply a Chinese education are cheap Schools, cheap because the teaching staff consists of natives and because nearly all these schools are located in Chinese houses the rent of which is comparatively low. All the schools in Classes II., III., and IV., giving a Chinese education with English in addition, or a European education in the Chinese language, or a European education in some European language (English or Portuguese), are expensive schools because they require, either partly or wholly, a European staff and are nearly all located in European buildings affording superior accommodation. Now comparing the total of grants paid for 1885 to those cheap schools with the total of their expenditure, I find that, in these schools of Class I., as many as 1,938 boys and 1,123 girls were educated in 1885 at a cost (to the Managers) of $14,562.76 and that the Government paid for those schools grants amounting in the aggregate to $8,898.31, or 61 per cent. of the actual expenditure; but as one fourth of the grant is a personal bonus paid to the teacher, the Managers received from the Government only $6,673.74 or 45 per cent. of their expenses. And in the case of those expensive schools in Classes II., III., and IV., I find that in these schools 517 boys and 463 girls were educated in 1885 at a cost (to the Managers) of $22,744.93 and that the Government paid, in grants, a total of $5,559.61 or 24 per cent., of which sum the Managers received only $4,169.71 or 18 per cent. of their expenses. It is evident, therefore, that the grants now paid are by no means too high in comparison with the actual expenditure of the schools, but that, owing to the unavoidable difference in the cost of schools in Class I. and schools in Classes II., III., and IV., the former have the advantage. On the other hand, it must also be considered that the Managers of schools in Class IV., and partly also in Class III., reimburse themselves to a small extent by the fees paid by the scholars, whilst the scholars in Class I. pay no fees at all.

For the first time in the history of our Grant-in-Aid scheme, a school was placed in the year 1885, experimentally, in Class II., giving a Chinese education with English in addition. I regret to say the experiment failed. But the failure was clearly due to the smallness of the demand for such an education existing in the particular neighbourhood of that school, and not to any defect or insufficiency of the respective portion of the Grant-in-Aid scheme.

There are, and have all along been, only two Grant-in-Aid schools in Class III. (Schools in which a European education is given in the Chinese language). These schools, viz., the Berlin Mission and Basel Mission Boarding Schools for Punti and Hakka girls, have done excellent work in 1885, and the complaints which I made in a former report as regards certain defects in composition have evidently borne good fruit. On a future revision of the Grant-in-Aid scheme, it might be advisable to assimilate the geography subject of Standards IV., V., and VI., of schools in Class III. with the corresponding subjects in the same Standards of schools in Class I.

As regards the Grant-in-Aid schools in Class IV. (schools which give a European education in a European language), there are this year but few subjects calling for special remarks. The Bridges Street Poor School, giving an Anglo-Portuguese education, deserves, however, special mention, as it signally distinguished itself by scrupulous cleanliness and economic neatness visible in all directions, as well as by its excellent organisation and method of instruction. This school is taught by Sisters of the Italian Convent, who are properly trained and certificated teachers, having passed the examinations prescribed by the Italian Education Code. As regards St. Joseph's College, though it does not call for special remark with respect to the results of the examination, I note here that it continues to suffer, like all other schools principally attended by Portuguese children, under irregularities of attendance, caused chiefly by poverty and physical infirmities. I referred to this matter in my report for 1882 and a laudable effort has been made since then by the Director of St. Joseph's College to urge Portuguese parents to send their children to school with greater regularity, but although a great improvement was visible in 1883, hardly any further progress has been made in this direction since then. As no scholar can be admitted to the examination, on the basis of which the annual grant is paid, unless he can show a minimum of 200 daily attendances (of 4 hours at least) during the year, the irregularity of attendances registers itself by the proportion of boys enrolled and examined.

The figures show that, since the year 1883 the school has steadily improved in regularity of attendance, but they also show that, since the year 1883, the enrolment of scholars has steadily declined. There is therefore reason to fear that the school, through insisting upon regularity of attendance, lost in popularity, and it may be that the utmost limit which is practicable in the matter has been reached. There is no doubt to my mind that the requirement of 200 daily attendances, which the Grand-in-Aid scheme insists upon as a preliminary condition to be fulfilled before a grant can be given, presses far more upon the Portuguese schools of the Colony than upon those attended by any other nationality, owing to the comparative poverty and physical debility of the majority of Portuguese children. There was in former years a glaring insufficiency of school-days, because ecclesiastical Saints-days were formerly allowed to interfere with the working of the school, and this had been remedied in 1882 in consequence of my representations on the subject, but since 1883 a considerable falling off has set in in this respect. The number of school-days, during which St. Joseph's College was at work during the last 5 years, compares rather unfavourable with the school-days kept by the Government Central School.

The subject of needlework examination in Grant-in-Aid schools of all classes requires a few words of comment. The peculiar characteristic of the Hongkong Grant-in-Aid scheme, as compared with the Elementary Education Act, 1870, on which the Hongkong Scheme is based, is its simplicity, and this simplicity of our scheme is nowhere more conspicuous than in that portion of the scheme which provides grants for needlework. As the selection of school-books is left by our scheme to the unfettered choice of the Managers, so also the selection of the kind of needlework to be submitted for examination in each school and in each standard is left entirely free. The Scheme simply says, "in girls' schools, one of the four hours for instruction in the subjects of the several standards may be assigned to plain needlework, which will have the following values, viz., fair, one dollar; good, one dollar and a half; very good, two dollars." The mode of conducting this needlework examination is left to the discretion of the Inspector. For many years this annual needlework examination was conducted, if I may use the words of the "Revised Instructions to H. M. Inspectors of Schools," as a collective and sample examination. But it soon became apparent that the samples submitted to the Inspector and to the ladies who assisted him as Examiners had occasionally not been prepared without undue help. It was also customary for many years for the Inspector of Schools to have different lady Examiners for different sets of Schools, and the consequence was a lack of uniformity of standard in adjudging the merits of needlework in the several sets of schools. I then had for a while a Central Committee to examine all the needlework of all the schools at one and the same time, but this plan was found to require, for painstaking adjustment of the merits of the work of each individual scholar, more time and patience than a Committee can afford. I finally resorted to another plan, in 1885, which so far seems satisfactory. I required all needlework, which was to be submitted for examination, to be done in my presence (or in the presence of the lady Examiner) and care was taken to make sure that each child should do its own work unaided. The work done in my presence was then taken away marked with the name and age of the respective scholars and submitted to the examination of a Lady, who had for many years past assisted in these examinations and gained the confidence of all the various denominations by her impartiality and strictness. At the same time I arranged that this needlework, when submitted for examination, should be accompanied by a detailed tabular statement giving all needful particulars, to be kept on file, so as to show what progress each School makes from year to year in bringing each scholar gradually into higher Standards of needlework. The thanks of the Government are due to the Lady who undertook the examination of the needlework which took a great deal of time and patience but resulted in giving general satisfaction.

SUPREME COURT.

18th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. JAMES RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

KWONG TSAI v. OLSEN, $35.50.

This was a claim for the value of a quantity of tar upset by the defendant and for loss sustained by the plaintiff in consequence.

Mr. Bowles appeared for the defendant and stated that the previous day he had written a letter to the plaintiff offering him $5 in satisfaction of his claim, and he now renewed the offer.

The plaintiff declined to accept the terms offered, and the trial of the case was proceeded with.

The plaintiff had a sub-contract for putting two coatings of tar on the Kowloon wharves. The defendant is an overseer in the employ of Messrs. Danby and Leigh, and part of his duty was to see that the plaintiff did the tarring properly. The contract was that the tar was to consist half of Stockholm and half of coal tar, with 1lb. of Portland cement to the gallon mixed with it, and to be put on boiling hot. The defendant on three occasions had kicked a bucket of the tar over. According to the plaintiff's account this was done because he refused to pay the defendant a squeeze, but the defendant said it was because there was no Stockholm tar in the mixture but only coal tar. As long as he was there looking on the proper mixture was used, but the moment his back was turned coal tar alone was used. Mr. Danby gave evidence for the defence and bore out the defendant's statement as to the material used by the plaintiff. He described the difference in the appearance and effect of a coating of the mixture contracted for and of one of coal tar alone, and said the work done by the plaintiff would have to be done over again. The value of the tar upset by the defendant Mr. Danby placed at from $2 to $3, and in reply to a question by the court as to the claim for time lost in consequence said the plaintiff would not have lost any time if he had done the work properly, and could not claim for time lost in consequence of using bad material. The cost of coal tar was 14 cents a gallon and of Stockholm tar 40 cents. Mr. Danby further said he did not recollect telling the defendant to kick the tar over if the mixture was not right, but said it was possible he might have done so. Choy Chune, the original contractor, was called by the court. This man had got into difficulties and latterly the work had been going on under the direction of Ng Mun Kwan. He said that the defendant was always making difficulties, and that he (Choy Chune) had paid him $2 a month to make things go smoothly and had also given him a watch and an umbrella. His Lordship recalled the defendant to give him an opportunity of denying or explaining this statement. The defendant admitted that he had received $2 from the contractor, but only on one occasion and not every month as stated. He did not ask for the money but Choy Chune offered it to him; he said he did not want it, but Choy Chune slipped it into his pocket and he kept it. The watch was put into his pocket in the same way, and he also received an umbrella.

His Lordship—Did you think it right to receive these things?

Witness—I never asked him for them.

His Lordship—I know, but there are other ways of asking for things besides by words. You got these things and kept them. The only object for which they could have been given to you was to make you a dishonest servant to Mr. Chater. You were taking pay from two masters. His Lordship intimated that he would take time to consider his judgment.

Mr. Bowles—We admit the tar was kicked over and we do not attempt to justify it. It is simply a question of the value of the tar.

His Lordship said there were certain points he wished to consider, and, again referring to the defendant, said they could see very well what sort of a man he was; they could see what his opinions of morality were when he thought he was entitled to money because it was put in his pocket.

22nd June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON J. RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

HO HING PO AND OTHERS v. LI TI NG, $285.82.

Mr. Bowles (from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon) for the plaintiff, Mr. Holmes for the defence.

Mr. Bowles said the claim was for $229.82 for damages for trespass on a wharf at the end of Station-street, Yaumati, and for $56 for rent at the rate of $1 per day. The plaintiff also applied for an injunction restraining the defendant and his servants from continuing such trespass and the use of this wharf. The wharf had been in existence some years, and had been rebuilt by the plaintiffs, who were the owners of four junks. The defendant was the owner of the *Tung Yik* junk, and with this junk he had used the wharf, and he had thereby damaged the plaintiffs by taking from them a lot of business and custom. The plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to the wharf, for which they paid a rent to Government.

The case was really a test case, as there are a number of shopkeepers, &c., behind the defendant who all claim to have as much right to use the wharf as the plaintiffs. In the first instance a bamboo wharf was built here by subscriptions among the parties, which became rotten and useless. Then the plaintiffs got up another subscription and with it built another wharf. This was carried away in a typhoon, and after that the present structure was put up and it is about this that the dispute arises. The plaintiffs allege that they built this wharf entirely out of their own money. The two first wharves, they alleged, were built by means of subscriptions, but there had been no subscriptions raised for this wharf. On the other hand the defendant and his friends allege that they subscribed to the present wharf something like $300, and this money was received by the plaintiffs and had not been accounted for. They had therefore an equal right to the use of the wharf with the plaintiffs. There has been trouble between the parties on the matter, for the defendant's party got two junks to work in opposition to the plaintiffs, as they thought the latter were endeavouring to appropriate the wharf. There has already been a faction fight about it, some of the performers in which have interviewed the Magistrate. The plaintiffs had 14 witnesses present, including the Surveyor-General, Hon J. M. Price, and the defendant came fortified with 20 witnesses.

His Lordship, as soon as he found the number of witnesses who were present, declined to take the case until the Chief Justice returned to the colony, as he had too many matters in hand just now to enable him to take a case with such a number of witnesses.

Mr. Bowles said his clients would be suffering injury in the meantime.

His Lordship said the matter had been going on for years, and it could wait a little longer. It was a question of damages, and the plaintiff could claim accordingly, and would recover for the extra damage if he was entitled to damages at all.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

17th June.

BEFORE MR. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A DETECTIVE.

Li Afau, Detective P. C. No. 280, was before the court charged with being a member of the Triad Society.

Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the defence; Capt. Superintendent Deane watched the proceedings from the bench.

Inspector Mathieson gave evidence to the arrest of the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson.—I have known the defendant about seven years. He was first in the Water Police in my boat. Mainly by my instrumentality he was transferred to the land police, and later on he was made a detective. During the time I have known him I have had cause of complaint against him, and I have made complaints. Some time ago there were rumours that he was a member of the Triad Society, and I took steps to inquire. I believe there have also been complaints of his attempting to extort money under cover of the Triad Society. I know of no other complaint. The information on which the prisoner was arrested was lodged at about 7.35 p.m. on the 11th inst. It was lodged before the riot occurred in Gough-street, and some further inquiries were made about it when we came back. In pursuance of the warrant issued on that information I sent P. S. Mann and a Chinese interpreter down to the house half an hour before me, and when I got down they were there. I arrived at about 2.30. When I got there I found the defendant, his wife, and 21 others in his sitting room. I did not see his mother there. I did not search the premises, but some Chinese papers were handed to me.

Lau Alok said—I am a head coolie living at 20, Gough-street. I am the principal person in the house and rent the ground floor. I have been in Hongkong three or four years. I have seen the prisoner before; he came to my house on the 11th inst. I know his name, it is Li Fun. He is a head member of the Triad Society. On the 11th instant he came to my house and said—"Would you like to join the Triad Society; you are a head coolie, and you should join; there are several thousands of members." I replied that I would not, and he then asked me for $25. I said—"Where can I get so much money?" He said—"If you don't want to join never mind; I will send some men at six o'clock and turn your house upside down." I said—"I have no money, and it is no use for you to disturb my house." He then went away. This conversation took place in my cook loft, and there was no one else present when this conversation took place. There were three persons downstairs who were there when the prisoner came in—Wong Sz Hop, Chu A Ng, and Lau Ahop—who are connected with my house. At 6.45 p.m. more than 100 men came to my house; three were armed with swords and others with bamboos. Those who had swords drew them and came into my house, and they cut Wong Sz Hop, who had come to my house to get employment. I was in the cookhouse, washing my face, and he was sitting on the bed in the main room. Then I crept through the front door into the street and came to the Station to make a report. As I was going into the street a man struck me across the buttocks with a bamboo. The three men armed with swords removed three boxes of mine into the street, where they were broken up with bamboos. There were four $5 notes, $6 in silver, and $5.07 in small money in the boxes, and other things. It was whilst the boxes were being broken open that I crept out. Some police came with me and I pointed out to them some houses, where they arrested some men. It was not daylight when the 100 men came to my house, and they blew out the lanterns inside the house, so that I could not tell how the men were dressed. I had not seen the prisoner before the 11th June, but I knew his name because I asked it of him. No one came to my house before this time to ask me to join the Triad Society, and I had not a quarrel with anyone else.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wilson witness said—I have not heard of a quarrel about emigrants, and I have not heard of a fight at West Point. I receive chair coolies and hong coolies, and supply them to Chinese brokers, &c., and I supply coolies for [illegible] Tung Mi, whom I have known for more than one year. I am a Chin Chew man. When Li Afun came to me he said that was his name and that he was a detective. When he came in I was on the ground floor, sitting on a bench and he asked me to go up into the cook loft. I do not know of the Hoi Luk Kwai Kung [illegible]; I never heard of it, and I have never been there. I do not know a person named Tong Ayau. I thought it was very strange a man who said he was a policeman should come to me and endeavour to extort money. I stayed in the house because I did not think he would send men to my house. I have been in Hongkong several years, and I never saw such a thing. I have been five years in Gough-street, and have been a head coolie one year. I know Wo Amak, he lives in the same street as I. I do not know whether he is the head of his house; sometimes he is a chair coolie, and sometimes he gambles. He is a bad man, and he has asked me to join the Triad Society; I never quarrelled with him. I did not hear three crackers fired before the men entered my house, and I heard no shouting.

The wounded man and others in the house were called, and gave corroborative evidence, as also did the police, and the case was remanded to the 18th inst.

THE DISTURBANCE IN GOUGH-STREET.

The fourteen prisoners charged with riotous conduct in Gough-street last Friday night were before the court, on remand.

Mr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, prosecuted; Mr Wilson defended.

The evidence in this case was to a great extent the same as that in the case above, against the Chinese detective. The head coolie, against whom the attack was directed, repeated a great part of his evidence, and in addition he gave some evidence touching the prisoners themselves. He identified the fourth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth prisoners as men who had taken part in the attack. The sixth was there with a bamboo, with which he knocked down and extinguished witness's lamp, and the eighth man also had a bamboo. The first, second, and fifth took the boxes out of the house, and smashed them in the street. The third man had nothing to do with the disturbance, he lived on the first floor of the same house as witness. The thirteenth man also had nothing to do with the disturbance. He was a friend of the complainant, and hearing he was being robbed, came up to his house, when he was arrested by the police.

Mr. Wilson applied for the discharge of these two defendants, and Mr. Ho Kai not objecting, they were discharged.

Mr. Wilson asked if the witness had anything against the thirteenth defendant.

The witness said he did not recognise him.

Mr. Wilson thought it ought to be stated now whether there was any evidence against him, as it would be unfair to keep him in custody if there was not.

Mr. Ho Kai said he was not called upon to do this at this early stage; very likely some of the other witnesses would identify him.

Inspector Mathieson said he had the man's own word for it that he was there, and if he were discharged in this case he should at once arrest the man on another charge.

After some further evidence the case was further remanded to the 19th inst.

18th June.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A DETECTIVE.

Li Fan, P.C. 280, was before the court, on remand, charged with being a member of the Triad Society, and with having participated actively in unlawful acts arising from his connection with that Society.

Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, defended.

Some further evidence was given as to the occurrences in the house of the complainant and in Gough-street on the night of the riot there, and in addition the following evidence as to the prisoner's alleged connection with the Triad Society was taken.

Lam Sui said he was a coolie residing in High-street. The defendant was a head of the Triad Society; his name was Li Min Cheung; that was his proper name, and witness knew him by no other. He knew the defendant was a head of the Triad Society because at 7 p.m. on the 20th January last he took witness to his house in Sam Shap Kan, and at about eight or nine o'clock he had his meal there. After they finished their meal the prisoner asked witness to join his Triad Society; and witness told him he had no money and he would not join. The prisoner said—"When you have money you can pay the money to me." Witness then consented to join, and he became a member. He had not paid the defendant any money, but the latter had asked him for it. Witness had ceased to be a member of the Society.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—The prisoner told him that the Society was for fighting, and if anyone assaulted him it could protect him. He had not regularly left the society, nothing had come of the matter, and he did not want to join. The Inspector asked witness to come up here, and the detective Lum Sing also. He had been promised nothing for coming up to give evidence. The prisoner had never done him any harm; he wanted to do the prisoner some harm.

Lam Asun said he was a coolie living in High-street. He knew the prisoner, whose name was Li Afun, but he did not know what he was. He had never been in the prisoner's house. Witness was a member of the Man On Society, which he joined on the 3rd March in Taiping-shan; he could not tell what street. When he went there Li Afun, the prisoner, was there and he was the head man. He received the certificate produced from the prisoner. He also knew the prisoner by the name Li Ming-cheung. There were over 20 men in the house that night; they were coolies.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—Witness came here to earn his living, and when they asked him to join the society he did so. He did not know what were the objects of the Society. Lam Sing had asked witness to come up to give evidence. He had known Lam Sing over two years. The prisoner had done him no harm, he did not want to harm the prisoner, but Lam Sing had taken away his ticket and asked him to come up here, and he would tell the truth. Witness did not know whether Lam Sing was a member of the Hai Luk Kung San, he had never heard of that society.

With the exception of one witness who was not present this concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wilson said he understood the case would proceed all the afternoon, and he was not prepared to go on with the defence, his witnesses not being present.

Captain Superintendent Deane, who was present watching the proceedings, asked if Mr. Wilson thought it would be worth while proceeding with the defence in that court. He should submit a *prima facie* case had been made out, and if that was so the case was one which the magistrate had no power to deal with summarily, but which must go to the Supreme Court.

His Worship added that the case was of such a nature that unless Mr. Wilson could prove the evidence for the prosecution was entirely false, he should commit it, even if he had only a small amount of suspicion against the prisoner.

Mr. Wilson thought that in a case of this nature it would be desirable for him to produce his evidence as soon as possible.

The case was then further remanded to this morning.

Mr. Wilson applied for bail, and he thought that now the case for the prosecution was completed the objection of the Police no longer existed. (At the previous sittings the police had objected to bail from fear of the prisoner getting at their witness if liberated).

Bail was granted in a deposit of $1,000 and one surety for a like sum, which were at once procured.

19th June.

THE GOUGH-STREET RIOT.

The men charged with having been concerned in the riot in Gough-street on the night of the 11th inst. were before the court, on remand. The original number arrested was fourteen, but two were discharged at the previous sitting leaving twelve.

Mr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, for the defence.

The further hearing of this case occupied the whole of the day. The morning was taken up with the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the greater number of whom were the same as were called in the case against the detective, Li Afun, as to the occurrences of the evening in question, and the other witnesses were of a corroborative character.

Mr. Wilson applied to have the case adjourned on the completion of the case for the prosecution, to enable him to get together the witnesses for the defence. He had a large number of witnesses to get together, many of whom would have to be subpoenaed.

Mr. Ho Kai opposed the application. He said the case had been going on for some time, and Mr. Wilson ought to be prepared to go on with his defence.

Mr. Wilson thought his request was only reasonable, as he could not keep his witnesses waiting day after day while the case was going on.

His Worship thought they might now adjourn for tiffin, and that Mr. Wilson might after that be ready with two or three witnesses to proceed with.

Inspector Mathieson stated that he did not produce any evidence against the fourteenth defendant on this charge, but there was another charge against him. (The fourteenth prisoner was charged with possession of a deadly weapon, viz., a sword).

The prisoner was discharged on this charge, but detained on the other charge.

Mr. Wilson said he thought the most serious feature in the second case would be a prosecution he should institute against the constable who arrested the man.

After the adjournment Dr. Wharry, the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds of the man who was cut in the complainant's house. The man had several incised wounds about him, but none of them were serious, and he was discharged the next day.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Court for the defence. He contended that the evidence of identification against the prisoners was very weak, and he thought the evidence he should call would show that the defendants had not been concerned in the disturbance at all, that the men who were guilty had effected their escape, and that the men arrested were merely scapegoats.

Chan Kam Chu, clerk and interpreter to Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, and assistant to Mr. Wilson in this case, was the first witness called for the defence. He said that on the evening of the 11th inst. he was in the Ku Yan Chinese Club at No 1, Gough-street. While there his attention was attracted by a sudden disturbance in the street to the westward, accompanied by the sound of doors slamming to. He and others in the house ran on to the verandah to see what was going on, and just as he got out he saw a man slam to the door of the opposite house, No. 6. (It was in the No. 6 that several of the defendants were arrested). He went down into the street and when he got there he saw that the door of No. 6 was shut, and he then saw a number of men with peculiar white sticks in their hair come up to the door, and hammer at it with bamboos to get in. District Watchman No. 33 was there, and witness asked him why he did not arrest the men with the white sticks in their hair. He did not do so, but he had in custody the ninth defendant. There was also a lokang near by blowing his whistle. He was certain no one could have gone into No. 20. He turned to go for the police, but when he got to Aberdeen-street, which was just round the corner, he saw a body of them coming down accompanied by Lo Aluk, who pointed out No. 6 to the police. The crowd dispersed two minutes before the police came, and took their bamboos with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ho Kai.—Witness could not say whether any of the prisoners were rioters or not; he did not recognise any of them. He saw no fighting in the street, only men rushing about and shouting. He did not see the man who was cut, and he did not know at the time that anyone was wounded. He directed the police to break open the door of the house. Witness saw some of the neighbours the next day, and asked them to come up as witnesses.

Lau Ki Sheung said he was a doctor of medicine living on the ground floor of No. 21, Gough-street; recognised the fourteenth defendant, who had already been discharged as one of his tenants. The man was detained on another charge, and he was then removed. He was smoking opium when he heard three crackers fired, and then a sound of bamboos striking together and a general disturbance. He sent his son to shut the door, for fear of thieves, and while his son did so he heard the next door bang to. There was some knocking at his door with bamboo, and after a while he heard a rush of five or six men into the back part of the house, which was occupied by coolies, who came in from the street by a passage by the side of his premises. These men presently rushed out into the passage, and tried to force their way into his room, and they shouted save life. He did not know who they were, or who was attacking, and he thought they were thieves. There was a great noise outside of bamboo striking, and presently the coolies' front door was broken in. Five coolies forced themselves into his room and got under his bed, and directly three Sikh constables followed them, and pulled them out. The coolies offered no resistance, but the constables beat them very badly and one of them broke his staff over one of the coolie's heads. (Witness produced a portion of a constable's staff which he said was thus broken off.)

Mr. Wilson said that would give some idea of the force which the police used. The police were in the habit of using a great deal of brutality, and he wished to bring the matter forward. He produced one man from the dock who had a scar of a small cut on the left eyebrow.

His Worship thought that a blow which would break a constable's staff would produce more serious consequences than that mark.

Mr. Wilson said he did not put that man forward as the one who received the blow; he did not know which one received it.

Witness stated that the constable broke his staff over the head of the last man who was dragged from under the bed. A considerable amount of damage was done to witness's property.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ho Kai—The men arrested in witness's house did not live in that house, with the exception of the fourteenth prisoner; the other four came from a house on the opposite side of the street. The fourteenth man was outside his door when the row commenced, but he could not speak as to the rest. He had not been asked to bring up the piece of constable's staff; it was Government property, and he did not dare to keep it. (Laughter). It was a red turboned constable who broke his staff as stated.

Mr. Ho Kai said he should be able to show that the staff was not broken by a Sikh constable at all; it belonged to a European constable.

The witness, who was examined further, caused much amusement by the expressive pantomime with which he gave his evidence.

The case was at this stage further adjourned to this (Thursday) afternoon.

MEMORIAL FROM THE SHANGHAI OPIUM MERCHANTS.

The following Memorial, with Sir John Walsham's reply, has been handed to the *N. C. Daily News* for publication:—

To His Excellency,

SIR JOHN WALSHAM, Bart.,
H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned Opium Merchants and importers of Shanghai.

Sheweth.—That your memorialists view with just alarm the ratification of the Chefoo Convention of 1876 and the early enforcement of the Opium clause of the Convention.

2.—The amount of duty and *lekin* combined, which by that clause importers will have to pay, being a total of Haikwan Taels 110, is nearly thirty per cent. *ad valorem* on the Indian drug.

3.—It is impossible that the Indian drug, in the importation and sale of which your memorialists' business consists, can stand so heavy a taxation; already the import of Malwa Opium fell off in 1885 to the extent of 3,000 chests.

4.—The import of Patna and Benares Opium increased in 1885 some 2,000 chests, this increase being mainly due to the fact that this kind of Opium is chiefly consumed in Shanghai where the collection of lekin has been so far successfully resisted.

5.—The import in 1885 and during the early part of this year would have been much less, but that shippers in India hurried forward the Opium in the hope of getting it to market before the imposition of the new taxation, with the result that there is at the present moment an excessive stock of Opium in Shanghai amounting to about 9,000 chests, the average stock at this period of the year being 5,000 chests.

6.—The competition of native Opium has been gradually getting more severe, and the enforcement of the Opium clause will greatly favour the extension of the consumption of the native against the Indian drug. We are aware that the clause provides that the same *ad valorem* rate shall be charged on native as on foreign Opium, but we submit that when this *ad valorem* rate is imposed, the Indian Opium will have already paid Taels 110, and that while every chest of foreign drug can be traced from the time it leaves the steamer's side, and can therefore be made to pay the dues required, it is notorious that 70 to 80 per cent. of the native drug evades all payment whatever owing to the laxity of the native preventive system.

7.—It is as legitimate traders that we object and strongly to this new taxation. It is certain that it will largely encourage smuggling for it will be very profitable to the smugglers even if they lose one out of every five chests which they attempt to pass without paying duty. It is well known that native Opium is smuggled in large quantities into Shanghai even now, and both foreign and native Opium will be smuggled in much larger quantities when the new clause comes into force. Thus it is to be feared that the respectable merchants will be driven out of the trade altogether, and the whole business will fall into the hands of disreputable people who will merely act as agents for the native smugglers, and whose actions will be a constant source of trouble and annoyance to both the foreign and native authorities.

8.—The *lekin* farmers here themselves allow that the new taxation will probably cause a decrease in the consumption of Indian Opium of from twenty to thirty per cent., and they draw this conclusion from the fact that during the short time that *lekin* was strictly enforced here, the consumption of Indian Opium fell off in the proportion mentioned.

9.—Your memorialists are convinced that a reduction of the proposed taxation is absolutely necessary if their business is not to be rapidly destroyed, and they respectfully urge you to take this their prayer into your most serious consideration so as to avert the fate which now impends over all the legitimate traders in Indian Opium.

It appears to your memorialists that what is wanted is that the total amount of taxation on Opium should be fixed. The import duty is so already, and we conceive that there would be no objection if it could be arranged that an additional payment of say Taels 30 per picul should free the drug within a radius of twenty or even ten miles of the customs' jetties at the ports, and that in no case should it pay any further charges anywhere inland unless the same amount were collected there on native Opium whether it had paid any dues elsewhere or not.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
E. D. SASSOON & CO.
A. E. J. ABRAHAM.
ISAAC EZRA & CO.
S. J. DAVID & CO.
C. PALLANJEE & CO.
E. PURANEY.
p.p. SHOOKER ABRAHAM & CO.,
I. JOSEPH.
A. EBRAHIM & CO.
TATA & CO.
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY & CO.

Shanghai, May 25th, 1886.

[COPY.]

SHANGHAI, May 28th, 1886.

Gentlemen,—I feel some difficulty in replying to the Memorial which you did me the honour of addressing to me on the 25th instant with reference to the results which, in your opinion, will be brought about by an early application of the opium Clause of the Chefoo Agreement of 1876.

You doubtless intend to refer to the terms of the Additional Article modifying the Clause, which was signed by the Governments of Great Britain and China on the 18th of July last, after protracted negotiations, during which it is hardly necessary for me to add all details relating to the amount of the tax on opium and to the mode of collecting it, would necessarily have been carefully studied and discussed.

These negotiations having terminated, and the two Governments being willing that the Additional Article should, when coming into force, retain its present provisions, you will easily understand that it is beyond my power to reopen the discussion of questions which have already been decided.

You will, however, observe that by paragraph 8 of the Additional Article the right is reserved to the two Governments to adopt by common consent any modification of its provisions which experience may show to be desirable, and in order that Her Majesty's Government may have an opportunity of knowing the views which, as opium merchants, you entertain as to the probable working of the new system, I shall not fail to forward to them a copy of your memorial, and I should be much obliged if you would kindly provide me with a duplicate.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
and Others.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Franco-Chinese Convention was signed at Tientsin in April last, and obtained the Imperial sanction on the 27th of the same month. H. E. Li Hung-chang was the signatory on the part of China, and H. E. M. Cogordan and M. Brewaert on the part of France. The Convention is called the Franco-Chinese Convention for carrying on the trade on the Frontiers of Annam, and is based upon Articles VI. and X. of the treaty concluded on 9th June, 1885. It consists of nineteen Regulations as follows:—

1.—Fixes for China two places to be afterwards determined; one is at a point over Lao Kai, and the other north of Langson. According to this Article, China has a right to establish frontier Customs, and the French to establish Consulates.

2.—China has the right to establish Consulates at Haiphong and Hanoi.

3.—Facilities will be accorded to the Consuls to establish their Consulates at these places.

4.—Provides for the protection of Chinese on Annamite territory.

5.—Regulates the issue of Passports.

6.—Import and Transit Duties are determined.

7.—The French are allowed to travel in the interior of China to purchase native produce.

8.—Refers to Exemption Certificates and Drawbacks.

9.—Refers to produce carried to, and from, the seaports and the two Chinese stations near Lao Kai and Langson.

10.—Refers to the application of Inland Passes.

11.—Relates to Chinese produce brought to Tonquin overland.

12.—Refers to Chinese produce going through Tonquin.

13.—Relates to Duty Free goods.

14.—Is on restrictions on the importation of Opium.

15.—Rice and grain are to be duty free. Specifications of contraband articles are given in this regulation.

16.—Gives the procedure to be observed in criminal cases.

17.—Provides for the delivery of criminals.

18.—Relates to revision of the Convention.

19.—Refers to the exchange of the Convention.—*N. C. Herald.*

The new treaty of commerce between France and China, which was signed at Tientsin on March 25th by Mr. Cogordan and Li Hung-chang is expected to be ratified, according to *L'Echo de Shanghai*, in October or November. In addition to the two stations which are to be opened north of Langson and Laokai by the end of 1886, our contemporary learns that later on, if justified by the advance of commerce, other places may be opened. This point has been reserved in the Treaty. Import duties have been reduced by one fifth and export one third on the maritime tariff. Annamites and Chinese will be subject in Annam and Tonquin to the jurisdiction of the French tribunals; Frenchmen residing in the Treaty cities on Chinese territory will enjoy the same privileges as are conferred on them by extra-territoriality in the Chinese Treaty ports. Opium traffic is prohibited on both sides. Extradition will not be granted except for offences against the common weal.—*Mercury.*

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the directors' report presented to the shareholders in the Shanghai Waterworks Co. at the sixth annual general meeting, held in London on the 11th May, 1886.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their financial statement to the 31st December, 1885, duly audited.

The net profit from all sources on the working of the year amounts to £2,371 4s. 10., from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the subscribed capital of the company.

The directors regret that, notwithstanding the exertions made by the Shanghai Committee and the chief engineer, the receipts, derived almost entirely from the sale of water, are greatly disappointing. It is hoped, however, that the Municipal Council may, at no distant date, see the advantage of a constant supply to the native population of the Northern Settlements, and follow the precedent established in December last by the Authorities of the French Concession. The present plant is capable of supplying this demand with a very moderate increase of the expenses, in addition to any call that may be made for the requirements of the native city. Until either or both of these extensions are secured, the expectations formed of the company's prospects can scarcely be realized, although the receipts show a moderate continuous increase.

In order to provide for the value of the large stock of plant available for future extensions, the directors propose, with the consent of the shareholders, to make a further issue of [illegible] shares of [illegible] each, on which it is intended to call up [illegible] per share. These will be offered at par to the existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

In his report, dated the 3rd March, the chief engineer states that the works, engines and water towers are in excellent order, and that the expense of their maintenance has been quite insignificant. Extensions of the company's mains have been made in accordance with the growth of the settlements.

Agreeably to the [illegible] section of the articles of association, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Pettit retire by rotation from the direction, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

It is necessary for the shareholders to appoint an auditor, and Mr. J. H. [illegible] offers himself for re-election.

E. F. DUNCANSON, Chairman.

THE CASE OF THE DETECTIVE A-NEE AT SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The case of the detective Si-vung is not likely soon to be forgotten in the English Settlement. A somewhat similar case is now being enacted in connection with the French Concession. It appears from a Chinese version of the matter that some prisoners of the worst class managed to get a hammer into their cell in the French Police Station, with which they succeeded in breaking the fastening of the inner iron grating. About two o'clock in the morning they extinguished their lamp, and, pretending to be fighting among themselves, shouted for help. On the outer door being opened by the native constable, named A-nee, who was then on guard, the prisoners rushed upon him, covered his head with a coat, stuffed his eyes and mouth with mortar and filthy rubbish, threw him down, and struck his shins and other parts of his body with the hammer, so that while they were escaping he was rendered for the moment helpless. Recovering himself quickly, he sounded an alarm. The other constables came at once, and the prisoners were re-captured with but one or two exceptions. Afterwards interrogating the man who had struck him with the hammer and had most ill-used him, he received an insulting reply, and smarting from the pain and insult, A-nee struck at the prisoner with the hammer intending the blow for his back and shoulders. Unfortunately the hammer came into contact with his head, and the result was that the prisoner died. The sequel was referred to in our issues of 2nd and 3rd instant. The Che-hsien demanded to have A-nee delivered to him so that he might be taken into the city for punishment. The French Assessor objected. The constable had been many years in the service, belonged to a respectable family, and bore a most excellent character. Eventually the French Consul-General considered it necessary to yield to the Che-hsien's demands. A-nee was taken into the city on the 2nd instant, in spite of the bitter tears of his aged mother and wife, who prostrated themselves before the Che-hsien, begging for mercy for the only support of the family. The way in which he has been treated in prison has gone on from bad to worse. The yamên underlings are draining every available dollar from his friends and relations. He is said at present to be suffering from one of the most cruel tortures that human ingenuity could devise. His family cannot go to see him or take him food without heavy bribes to the prison-keepers. He is fastened to an iron frame or rack, with his hands and feet bound tightly, standing erect, his neck extended so that he can neither rest nor take food without the greatest difficulty, day and night. From two to three hundred dollars are demanded as the sum for which he can be released from torture and allowed to lie unmolested in his cell. The family are too poor to collect so much money, and thus the case goes on. Surely it is high time western nations began to protest against this system of private torture to exact money. The Che-hsien must certainly be aware of what goes on in his yamên, and must connive at this utter barbarity. If he is not aware of it, surely, some of our consular officials would do well to enlighten him, or at least take steps to ensure better treatment for natives who have rendered long and faithful service in foreign employ and have thus earned the hatred and contempt of native officials.

Whereupon the *Echo de Shanghai* remarks:—"We have no doubt as to the good faith of the writer of the article, but unless he is in the confidence of the torturer, we believe he has been imposed upon. From whom could he have got his information? From the family? It is probable that if the latter had anything to complain about they would have gone to the Consulate-General; we do not think the Che-hsien or his followers would have taken him into their confidence. When people accuse a judge and try to bring him into disrepute they ought to have proof, even if that judge be a Chinese one. We do not know how A-nee has been treated in his prison, but we are certain of this that the Consul-General of France will not lose sight of him."

To which the *Daily News* rejoins:—We are sure of the facts we related; and we left them to tell their own tale, and produce their own effect on our readers. It is childish to ask where we got our facts; and our contemporary in the position he has taken in the case will have only himself to thank if he is held to have in a great measure constituted himself the defender of the inhumanity which is now being perpetrated on A-nee. Doubtless he did not mean to defend the Yamen cruelties, but he need not be surprised if the people attribute that intention to him. Now that his attention has been directed to the condition A-nee is in, we are sure that the Consul-General, M. Kraetzer, will not lose sight of this case, and if he has any doubt of the truthfulness of what we related he has only to make a few enquiries to be satisfied that our account was accurate. We obtained fuller information yesterday of the torture to which A-nee is subjected. He is chained by the legs; an iron frame is fastened from his shoulder down to the arm so that the hands cannot be raised at all or the arms bent, and the hands are fastened together. He cannot recline to sleep; and cannot of course feed himself, but has to depend on those who are willing to put food into his mouth. His family have to pay in order to see him: they offered all their ready money to have him released from the iron frame, but the answer was that it was not a quarter enough, and two to three hundred dollars are demanded for the removal of the iron frame, so that the man could have the use of his arms and sleep without pain or inconvenience, having only manacles on his feet. There is nothing in this treatment of a prisoner in A-nee's position in life which can surprise anyone having the slightest knowledge of what goes on every day in Chinese prisons. Everybody knows that Chinese prisoners are subjected to tortures, some of them so cruel that probably a Chinese official would laugh at foreigners considering this man ill-treated. We do not doubt that now the Consul-General has been made acquainted with the treatment to which a humble servant of his Municipality has been subjected, he will do everything he can to have his wretched condition mitigated.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH KOREA.

A Söul correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* sends a long account of the negotiation of the French treaty with Korea. The Christianity relief clause was struck out, but certain suggestions were proffered relative to the proposed treaty which, without explicitly conceding, by a special clause, the liberty of preaching Christianity in Korea, would, by modifications of clauses in former treaties, on which the general tenor of the French treaty was to be based, implicitly afford means that are supposed will substantially satisfy the claim of Christianity for freedom. Thus, in article IX. of the British treaty it is provided that subjects of either nationality proceeding to the country of the other shall be afforded every reasonable facility for *studying* its language, literature, laws, etc., etc., and for the purpose of scientific research. This, by the French treaty, is modified by a similar facility being given to French persons *to teach* all these subjects, which by a favourable construction may include the Catholic moral and religious *teaching*. Similarly, the provision in clause vi. of Article IV. of the British treaty authorising British subjects to travel with passports in Korea *for pleasure or purposes of trade*, and which seemed to bear an exclusive meaning, and that *freedom of travelling in the interior was reserved for any other purpose* has been modified in the French treaty, to the effect that French subjects can freely obtain passports to travel in the interior of Korea *without declaring that they do so for pleasure or purposes of trade*, and this implicitly permits them to voyage through the country for other purposes, including teaching.

As, moreover, by this same Article travellers in Korea, if arrested for any supposed offence, shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, French teachers will henceforth be no longer exposed, if impeded in their travels, to be maltreated by the Korean officials, but will be judged by the authorities of their own country, and thus by the force of the treaty all persecution of Catholic Missionaries is rendered impossible in the future, through their being thus withdrawn from the territorial jurisdiction.

Apparently these are small concessions; but they were deemed sufficient to meet the exigency, and they evince on the part of the Korean Sovereign a gracious disposition which met with corresponding appreciation by the French Minister, as providing a stepping stone to something more propitious in the future, and solving the difficulties that threatened the failure of the French diplomatic mission and the creation of unsatisfactory relations between France and Korea.

The French Catholic Missionaries in Korea by the above wise and conciliatory arrangement will now find themselves in the same position as their *confrères* in Japan, where, without any explicit treaty, permission to travel and teach the Catholic religion, it is nevertheless spreading extensively and freely, through the gracious condescension of His Imperial Majesty the Mikado. Thus a happy termination was arrived at after the long, difficult, French negotiations, and the treaty was signed on the 4th June in the large hall of the Korean Tsung-li-yamen by the French Minister at the Court of Peking, M. G. Cogordan, as Plenipotentiary for France, and by H. E. Kim-man-sik, and by Judge Denny as Plenipotentiaries for the King of Korea.

In attendance on the Plenipotentiaries, signatories of the treaty, were MM. Paléologue, Vissière, de la Roche Vernet, and Delpit, in uniform, and the Korean official interpreters Sim and Song, and the Ministers of the Korean Foreign office with their Secretaries, attired in court costume.

After the signature of the treaty M. Cogordan and his suite, accompanied by the French Admiral Rieunier and his *aides-de-camp* were introduced to the Royal Palace, and were received by the King and afterwards by the Prince, heir to the throne. The welcome shown by His Majesty to the French mission was particularly gracious, and left a most pleasing impression on the French Minister and all the French then present, which will doubtless be represented to the French Government at Paris, and will prepare the way to still more friendly relations between the two countries.

After the Royal audience, the high Korean Court officials conducted the French mission through the gardens and a portion of the Palace.

On the 5th June a grand dinner was given at the Yamen of Foreign Affairs, in honour of the conclusion of the French treaty, at which the whole of the French mission and the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of Foreign Powers accredited to the Korean Court were present. The Korean Plenipotentiary Kim-man-sik proposed the health of the French Minister, M. Cogordan, who in return requested the assembled guests to join him in a toast in honour of their Majesties the King and Queen of Korea and the Royal Family.

This narrative would be incomplete without paying a tribute of acknowledgment of the friendly conduct of Judge Denny throughout the memorable transactions that it is desired have been but too imperfectly described here.

The salutary and wise counsels of this true friend of Korea promise to achieve its real independence of all the baneful influences that are vainly endeavouring to keep it in a state of vassalage, and to check its advancement in the path of Christian civilisation.

The French diplomatic mission will soon have left this City, where it has sojourned for a month, and it bequeaths important matters for remembrance. (The Roman Catholic Bishop, Monseigneur Blanc, who has resided here in obscurity for years before any treaty was signed with Korea, will, it is hoped, be now soon enabled to proceed openly on his holy work and effect much good in this country, to the conversion and Christian civilisation of which he has devoted his life.

THE TRADE OF KOREA.

Mr. H. F. Merrill, reviewing the trade of Korea for 1885, under date 9th May, 1886, says:—

There are statistics for one complete year with which to compare the figures showing the trade of 1885, the ports having been opened to foreign trade late in 1883.

A comparison of the figures of 1885 with those for 1884 reveals a substantial gain in most of the principal Imports and a large increase in the total value of the trade; and had it not been for the political troubles at the end of 1884, which caused a widespread feeling of apprehension and brought trade into a state of stagnation from which it recovered only very slowly, the increase would doubtless have been much greater. But in spite of the fact that they show the volume of trade to have increased very considerably, the statistics for 1885 are disappointing in that they afford no signs of the development of an Export trade.

With the exception of gold dust, and, perhaps, also hides, there is no article amongst the Exports which appears in sufficient quantity to be classed as an export staple; and the minor articles which make up the scanty list present a pitiably small total which would lead one to form a poor opinion of the enterprise of the people and the productive resources of the country. From this point of view the prospect for the trade is not bright. The balance is immensely against us, and it is probable that the import trade will soon reach its limit unless there shall be an improvement in the Export industry. The export of gold dust at Yuensan maintains the balance there, and that branch of industry might be so largely developed as to provide a purchasing medium for increasing the Import trade at the other ports, if the gold mines and washings were properly developed and systematically worked on modern methods. The overland export to China of a limited amount of red ginseng accounts for a substantial portion of the difference between Imports and Exports as shown in the Customs Returns; and there can be no doubt that the smuggling of ginseng and the illicit junk traffic at the northern ports are of material benefit to the legitimate Import trade, the proceeds of the sale of products thus leaving the country being converted into foreign goods, which are largely brought by steamers to the open ports of Korea.

The export of red ginseng by sea is prohibited and only a limited quantity (about 20,000 catties) is allowed to be taken annually by the overland route to China, at great expense of transportation as compared with the sea route. As this commodity is one of the most valuable of Korean products, the removal of the prohibition on its export would at once prove of the greatest benefit to trade through the additional purchasing power which would be gained by the consequent increase of its export and the saving of expense in transportation. Although a change in the regulations governing the trade in this commodity has been repeatedly urged upon the Government, there seems to be no immediate prospect of the present system being given up.

A common way of taxing an industry is by granting monopolies to individuals or companies, to whom the whole of certain goods named must be sold at a fixed price. For example, hides in many districts can be sold through the hide monopolists, who deprive the producers of the profit which a free market would afford them. The Government officials levy a heavy tax in one shape or another on several branches of industry that seem to possess the elements which, if encouraged or left alone, would develop a degree of prosperity and success, and help to enrich the country and increase its trade.

It is too much to expect that, even without these official restrictions, Korea should, after her centuries of seclusion, begin at once to supply the outside world with any considerable amount of her products. Having had no intercourse save the one-sided frontier trade with China, her people have had no occasion to raise in the aggregate more of any one product than would suffice for home consumption. Traffic has been confined to her own territory, and means of communication have been so inadequate and transport so expensive that each district has found it to its advantage to be self-supporting as far as possible. The Koreans are not a maritime people; the coastwise traffic is very slight, and the numerous internal waterways which make transport comparatively easy in China are wanting here. Pack-men, pack-ponies, and bullocks are the only means of transportation; the country is hilly and the roads rough; and all this has tended to confine interchange of products to small areas.

The value of foreign goods is appreciated, and the demand for them—especially for Cotton Piece Goods, Kerosine Oil, Dyes, and Matches—is only limited by the ability to pay for them. With the exception of Piece Goods, foreign imports do not appear to have penetrated into the interior in any considerable quantities. Matches, Aniline Dyes, Cotton Yarn, and Kerosine Oil are sold at the little booths and stands which serve for shops in the streets of Söul, in quantities suited to the finances of the purchasers. Kerosine Oil is poured from the tin directly into the lamps brought to be filled, these lamps being often aniline dye bottles, holding about half a gill, having tin burners fitted loosely on top, and being without chimneys. Matches are sold in single boxes, and even in little bunches of about a dozen matches tied round with thread. So small are the dealings amongst a people to the majority of whom a monthly income of two or three dollars is sufficient for all necessities.

After all, it must be confessed that the Koreans are easy-going, unenterprising, and improvident, working only for the necessities of the day and returning to their pipes when those necessities are supplied, and that they do not make the best of such opportunities as they have. The country is poor in consequence, and it must take years of foreign intercourse and radical internal reforms to beget and foster a spirit of enterprise which shall remedy this condition. The resources of the country have probably been overrated, but the agriculture, grazing, mining, and home manufacturing industries might be largely developed, and a corresponding increase in the Import trade would follow. By home manufacturing industries I mean the manufacture by the people at their own homes of various articles, principal amongst which are straw mats, which are made in many varieties, some of which are unexcelled in fineness of texture. It would seem as if these mats ought to form an important export, but thus far they hardly appear in the Returns. Silk-growing is directly encouraged and aided by the Government. Silk has never yet been produced in sufficient quantity to form any considerable export, although a great deal of native silk is consumed in Korea. A company for the growth of mulberry trees, in which the Government is largely interested, has now two extensive nurseries in which are growing about 1,000,000 trees, the enterprise being under the superintendence of a foreign expert. Unless unforeseen accidents intervene, this industry should render substantial returns in the course of a few years.

No sudden growth in commercial prosperity can be looked for in Korea, but we may hope for that gradual and sound improvement which will follow reforms in the system of taxation, the abolition of monopolies, and the adoption of methods for encouraging existing industries and starting and fostering new ones.

The annual returns of the trade of Korea for the year 1885, recently published at the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Chinese Customs, show that the value of the foreign trade of Korea at the three open ports of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan during the year was, imports $1,691,600 and exports $388,023, making a total of $2,079,623. From this figure the sum of $20,038 has to be deducted for re-exports, leaving the net total value $2,059,585. The table dividing these figures according to countries shows that Japan stands first, with $1,747,546, China next with $310,468, and Russian Manchuria last with $1,571, these being the only countries with which trade was carried on. The trade of Jenchuan was $1,159,322, being about equal to that of the other two ports together. Cotton goods, principally grey shirtings, stand at the head of imports, the figures for the latter being 318,385 pieces valued at $906,906, from which has to be deducted for re-exports 50 pieces worth $116. Then come Jaconets, Cambrics, Lawns, and Muslins, representing $117,515. After these we have cotton goods, unclassed (chiefly Japanese) $43,709; the total value of imports under the heading of cotton goods being $1,101,518 net. Woollen goods, such as blankets, flannels, and camlets appear to have been imported to the value of $15,382. The net value of metals imported is given as $72,089, the largest items being Japan copper $18,096, copper (pigs and slabs) $8,299, and white metal $13,155. Tin in slabs is credited with $7,606 and compound tin $4,875. Opposite spelter and zinc appears the sum of $6,207. The remainder of imports are classed under the head of sundries, the principal items being, rice $102,612, silk (manufactured) $57,390, kerosine oil $32,964, raw cotton $18,841, dyes and colours $41,508, *sake* and *samshu* $11,201, matches $7,303, sugar $6,995. Unenumerated goods are credited with the sum of $177, 68. The export of native goods to foreign countries was valued at $388,023 and consisted of cow hides $232,357, beans $23,884, bêche de mer $10,114, seaweed $15,733, rice $15,691, raw silk $10,215, sharks' fins $5,215, medicines $4,788, and sundries. Under the heading of "Vessels entered and cleared during the year" we perceive that there were 229 Japanese steamers of 115,419 gross tonnage, 195 Japanese sailing vessels of European type, measuring 15,651 tons gross, and 378 Japanese junks of a gross tonnage of 5,579 tons, making a total of 803 Japanese vessels representing 136,64[illegible] tons. Germany comes next with 40 steamers of 14,956 tons gross. In addition to these the table gives 4 British steamers, 2 Chinese steamers and 59 Chinese junks, and 2 Italian sailing vessels of 19 tons gross tonnage; the total shipping entered and cleared being 910 vessels, representing 157,487 tons. The total amount of tonnage dues and duties collected at the three open ports is given as $143,049.00, after deducting $1,567.44 for 77 drawbacks cashed during the year. Japan and Germany are the only two foreign nations who have taken any share in the carrying trade between the treaty ports of Korea, the clearances of vessels belonging to the former country at all the ports being given as 74 and of the latter 4.

Special returns are also given of the trade at each of the open ports, namely, Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan. The total net foreign imports to Jenchuan in 1884 were $452,482; the value of native produce imported from Fusan and Yuensan $7,811, and the total exports $125,667, giving the net value of the trade of the port, *i.e.*, foreign and native imports less re-exports, and native produce exported as $585,960. In 1885 this has been more than doubled, the net foreign imports having been $987,816, the imports from Fusan and Yuensan $16,649, and the exports $154,898, making a total last year of $1,159,322. At Fusan there appears to have been a falling off, for we find that, whereas the net value of the trade was in 1884 $608,175, last year it was only $593,119. Yuensan, again, has more than doubled her trade, principally in imports, the relative figures being in 1884 $257,922 and in 1885 $564,053.

The value of treasure imported into Korea last year was $85,749, of which $31,249 was in copper cash and the remainder in silver. The amount exported was $375,347, of which $357,148 was in gold.